



# **Indiana Criminal Justice Institute**

## **2007 Annual Report**

Indiana Criminal Justice Institute

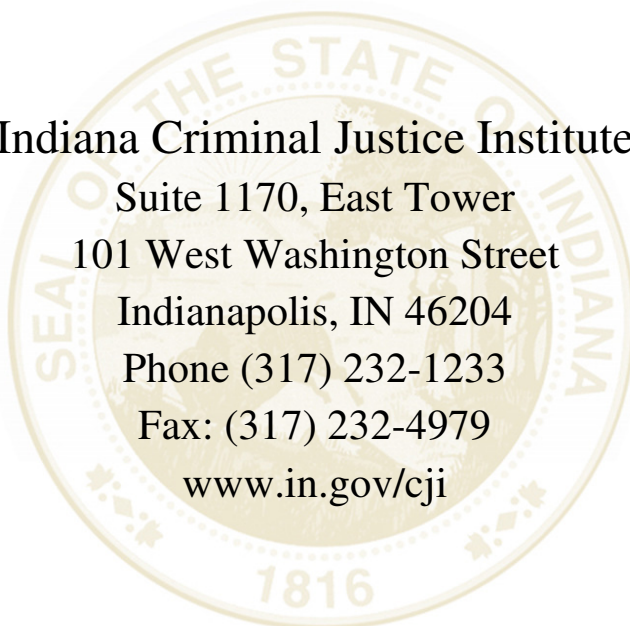
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## **Acknowledgements**

### **Communications Division**

Mica Perry, 2007 Annual Report Publication Manger

### **Members of the Executive Staff:**

T. Neil Moore, Ed. D, Executive Director

Mary L. Murdock, Chief Operations Officer

William G. Lantz, III, CPA, Chief Financial Officer

David W. Stewart, General Counsel

### **Members of the ICJI Board of Trustees**



## Foreword

On behalf of the staff of the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) I am pleased to present the agency's *2007 Annual Report*. The report highlights and summarizes the ICJI's efforts and progress over the previous calendar year in the areas of criminal justice grants administration, information systems, policy, planning, and research.

The past 12 months represented a time of significant growth at the ICJI, as staff members gained an increased sense of awareness about the ways in which the agency is a vital part of a dynamic infrastructure. This infrastructure connects local, state, and federal resources to the core programmatic components of the criminal justice system.

The staff administered 26 federally funded grants during the 2007 calendar year. These grants were allocated toward the following efforts in the state of Indiana: to combat the spread and production of methamphetamine, to prevent drug abuse, serve victims of violent crime, reduce underage drinking, and to prevent highway crashes and fatalities on the state's roadways.

The Victims Compensation division made remarkable strides during 2007. During this year, the division paid more than \$6.1 million of claims from the state's victims' compensation fund. This is currently the largest amount ever paid in claims by this division. It is especially important to note that this milestone was achieved with a staff of just three employees. Hence, this is regarded as a significant accomplishment given that other states rely on more human resources to reach comparable outcomes.



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“During 2007, the Victims’ Compensation division paid more than \$6.1 million in claims from the victims’ compensation fund.”

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With a \$75,000 federal grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance and guidance from the Governor’s Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana, the Substance Abuse and Drug & Crime Control divisions of the ICJI hosted the Desert Snow Advanced Highway Passenger and Commercial Vehicle Criminal Interdiction training for law enforcement officers around the state. The training provided officers with the tools necessary to identify drug trafficking and other criminal activities while on patrol.

In October 2006, members of the ICJI, and other members of state, local and federal government met to discuss issues interfering with Indiana’s ability to stop the supply of illegal drugs. Advance Criminal Enforcement (ACE) was subsequently implemented in 2007 to provide leadership and interagency coordination to reduce the importation and distribution of illicit drugs in the state of Indiana.

Using federal dollars awarded to Indiana for the implementation of a Highway Safety Program, the Traffic Safety division of the ICJI partnered with the Judicial Technology Automation Committee to facilitate the implementation an electronic citation (E-citation) program. This new method of reporting has greatly enhanced the timeliness, accuracy, completeness, uniformity, and accessibility of crash report data statewide.

As a result of the most recent audit of Indiana’s Compliance Monitoring System by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), it was noted that Indiana’s grants administration system now ranks in the top 10 percent nationwide.

Performance measures for the Drug & Crime Control, Youth, and Victims’ Services divisions were established and implemented on a statewide basis. The data retrieved from the performance measures will be invaluable in establishing baseline measures for all program sub-grantees. Having clear, empirical data of program success will provide the agency with much more leverage in requesting federal funding in the future.

Looking back on the past year, the agency has made remarkable progress through the hard work and dedication of its employees. Through collaborative efforts, both internally and externally, the ICJI has achieved a great deal of fiscal viability and has taken proactive measures to improve operations.

The ICJI looks forward to continuing its partnerships with the criminal justice community, the legislature, local government, and the general public to improve the administration of criminal justice programs in the state of Indiana.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "T. Neil Moore".

**T. Neil Moore, Ed.D.**  
Executive Director

## **Agency Overview**

Established by Public Law 46 in 1983, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) serves as the state's planning agency for criminal justice, juvenile justice, traffic safety, and victims' services. The ICJI develops long-range strategies for the effective administration of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems and administers federal and state funds to carry out these strategies.

The ICJI brings together key leaders from the justice system on state, local, and national levels to identify critical issues facing the criminal justice system in Indiana. In this capacity, the agency works to evaluate policies, programs, and legislation designed to address these issues.

The statutory responsibilities of the agency fall into four categories which include: information systems and technology, research and analysis, policy and planning, and grants administration.

### **Board of Trustees**

In 2007, the ICJI was governed by a 20-member board of trustees representing all components of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems. The board is led by a chair who is appointed by the governor. Trustees appointed by the governor serve an initial three-year term and may be reappointed for additional term(s). The additional term(s) may be four years in length. The board is required to meet on a quarterly basis and at such times as called by the chairman.

Pursuant to IC 5-2-6-5 board members are required to evaluate and disseminate to the public information concerning the cost and effectiveness of the criminal and juvenile justice systems; promote coordination and cooperation for the effective administration of the criminal and juvenile justice systems; establish plans for the criminal and juvenile justice systems and make recommendations concerning the implementation of these plans.

**The Board of Trustees is comprised of:**

- The governor, or his designee, who shall act as chair.
- The attorney general, or his designee.
- The superintendent of state police, or his designee.
- The commissioner of the department of correction, or his designee.
- The executive director of the prosecuting attorney's council.
- The executive director of the judicial center.
- The executive director of the public defender's council.
- The state public defender.
- Eight persons who are appointed by and who serve at the pleasure of the governor, including:
  - ▲ One sheriff.
  - ▲ One chief of police.
  - ▲ One judge of a court with both juvenile and general criminal jurisdiction and; five citizens who have manifested an interest in criminal or juvenile justice, one of whom shall be a member of the state advisory group under the Juvenile Justice Act.

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**The Distinguished Members of the Board and Their Areas of Oversight are as Follows:**

**John von Arx, Chair**  
Policy Director  
for Public Safety,  
Office of the Governor

**Susan Carpenter**  
Public Defender,  
State of Indiana

**Steve Carter**  
Attorney General

**J. David Donahue**  
Commissioner,  
Indiana Department of Correction

**Richard Good**  
Senior Judge, (*Deceased*)

**Mary R. Harper**  
Judge,  
Porter Circuit Court

**Curtis T. Hill Jr.**  
Prosecuting Attorney,  
Elkhart County

**Steve Johnson**  
Executive Director,  
Indiana Prosecuting  
Attorney's Council

**Larry Landis**  
Executive Director,  
Public Defender's Council

**Abe Navarro**  
Judge,  
Clark County Superior Court

**Russell Ricks**  
Kokomo Police Department,  
(*Ret.*)

**Jane Seigel**  
Executive Director,  
Indiana Judicial Center

**Matt Strittmatter**  
Sheriff,  
Wayne County

**Mark Stuaan**  
Partner,  
Barnes & Thornburg LLP

**Leann Weissmann**  
Judicial Referee,  
Dearborn Superior Court

**Paul Whitesell, Ph.D.**  
Superintendent,  
Indiana State Police

**Eric Koch**  
Representative,  
State of Indiana

**Brent Steele**  
Senator,  
State of Indiana

**Mark Hartman**  
Designee,  
Indiana State Police

**Bruce Lemmon**  
Designee,  
Indiana Department of Correction

**Gary Secrest**  
Designee,  
Attorney General's Office

## **Information Systems and Technology**

### **The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute:**

- Designs, develops, and supports systems which enhance the quality of criminal justice data related to drug and crime control, traffic safety, juvenile justice, and victims' services.
- Facilitates the implementation of reliable, data-driven systems that increase the accuracy, consistency, and efficiency of how traffic data is recorded, extracted, and interpreted.
- Participates in best-practice assessments, training, conferences, and events to improve the overall effectiveness of criminal justice and traffic safety programs and the quality of the grants administration process.

## **Research and Analysis**

### **The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute:**

- Collaborates with university partners and other state agencies to increase information sharing, improve the output of data, and heighten public awareness regarding public safety and criminal justice initiatives.
- Develops and implements statistical methodologies to enhance the grants administration process through output and outcome measurements, statistical analysis of data feedback, and maintenance of evaluation measures.
- Acts as a clearinghouse for information and responds to internal and external research requests pertaining to crime, drug, and traffic trends.

## Policy and Planning

### **The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute:**

- Advises the governor and the General Assembly on local and statewide substance abuse countermeasures.
- Develops inter-agency communication policies and procedures to ensure criminal justice data is accurate, consistent, and complete prior to dissemination and public release.
- Coordinates policymaking groups to ascertain best practices and other concerns of criminal justice officials.
- Develops and evaluates state and local programs to improve law enforcement efforts criminal justice initiatives.

## Grants Administration

### **The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute:**

- Administers funding from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to more than 250 state and local law enforcement agencies to compensate officers who exclusively work overtime hours to conduct Operation Pull Over enforcement initiatives. These initiatives are aimed at preventing death, injuries, and crashes on Indiana's roadways.
- Administers the allocation of federal dollars granted to law enforcement, prosecutors, courts and correctional facilities from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the National Institute of Justice to promote coordination and cooperation in the areas of drug control, violent crime and re-entry.

- Administers funding from the Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to promote juvenile justice delinquency prevention, intervention, treatment and address disproportionate minority contact monitoring issues by funding juvenile courts, detention facilities and non-profit agencies.
- Administers funding from the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Assistance and the Office for Violence Against Women (OVW), in addition to Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecution (STOP) to provide assistance, services and training to victims by funding prosecutors, courts, law enforcement and non-profit agencies.



## Executive Staff Organization

While the board members set priorities for the agency and monitor progress, the day-to-day operations in 2007 were carried out by a staff of 36 employees representing a variety of backgrounds and professional disciplines. This number includes all full and part-time employees.



**T. Neil Moore**  
Executive Director



**Jason D. Hutchens**  
Chief Deputy Director



Mary Murdock  
Chief Operating Officer



William G. Lantz, III  
Chief Financial Officer



David W. Stewart  
General Counsel

## **Executive Director**

The ICJI's executive director, who is appointed by the governor, is responsible for the direction and administration of agency staff members. In this capacity, the executive director determines staff priorities and administers resources and programs needed to meet agency goals. The executive director also serves as liaison to the governor, General Assembly, board members, and state and national criminal justice officials and organizations.

## **Chief Deputy Director**

The chief deputy director acts as chief of staff and, in the absence of the executive director, provides leadership, direction, and policymaking decisions on behalf of the agency.

## **Chief Operating Officer**

The chief operating officer (COO) is responsible for managing the programmatic operations of the ICJI and provides guidance and analysis of federal program priorities to the executive and management teams. The COO also coordinates a variety of employee training initiatives and employee benefit programs.

## **Chief Financial Officer**

Under the direction of the chief financial officer (CFO), the agency's finance division formulates and administers more than \$30 million in state and federal funds on behalf of the ICJI. This division is responsible for ensuring that all operations related to finance are planned, controlled, and accounted for in the state's financial records. This division prepares mandated financial reports for the Office of Management and Budget, the Auditor's Office and federal funding administrators.

The finance division is responsible for procurement of office equipment and supplies, inventory control, employee travel, and employee reimbursement. This division ensures that all fiscal transactions adhere to applicable policies, laws, rules, and regulations as they relate to grants management, contractual agreements, and other financial transactions involving the use of state and federal funds.

### **General Counsel**

The general counsel provides legal oversight to the agency, particularly in areas such as access to criminal justice information, privacy, and security concerns. The general counsel interprets, amends, and modifies all contractual and grant agreements on behalf of the state. The general counsel also directs and oversees the agency's legislative agenda.

## Research and Planning Division

During 2007, the Research and Planning division (Research division) of the ICJI continued to establish itself as a leader in state government research, data collection, and performance measurement. The mission of the Research division is to improve and enhance Indiana's justice policy, planning, and programs through research and program evaluation.

The division guides statewide justice policy and planning initiatives with research-based data and information, conducts justice research, evaluates justice programs, develops justice information systems, research databases, disseminates justice information to the public at large, and serves as Indiana's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC).

The Indiana SAC's primary mission is compiling, analyzing, and disseminating data on a variety of topics related to criminal justice and public safety. The information produced by the SAC serves a vital role in effectively managing, planning, and creating policy for the state's public service endeavors. As the SAC, the Research division directly applies for federal grants for specific research-based projects and brings recognition to the state for innovative initiatives and programs.

### Program Overview

The Research division's primary initiative over the last year has been improving the quality of data managed by the ICJI. With the creation, implementation, and collection of performance measures for all of the ICJI's sub-grantees, the increased submission of electronic crash reports, and the division's push for data collection initiatives in local communities, significant strides have been made toward improving data collection mechanisms and reporting.

The Research division has also increased its collaborative efforts with other state agencies, such as the Indiana State Police and the Indiana Department of Correction, to enhance information sharing and improve its ability to appropriately respond to research requests.

In order to attain the overall goal of improved data quality, the division has taken the lead on several research initiatives and played key roles in many others. In 2005, the Research division was tasked with the creation and implementation of a methamphetamine data repository that, when implemented, will facilitate information sharing on meth-related issues among various agencies and organizations throughout the state. Since then, the division has issued an RFP for the Meth-Free Indiana Data Repository, as well as for the Electronic Methamphetamine Precursor Retail Log. This project is currently on hold pending funding.

In addition, the Research division has established information sharing agreements with other state agencies, such as the Indiana Department of Correction, the Indiana State Police, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, and the Family and Social Services Administration, as well as local community coalitions and law enforcement agencies. These agreements facilitate interagency cooperation and information exchange.

The Research division has served as a key member of the State Epidemiological and Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) for the State Prevention Framework-State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. The SEOW was established in April 2006 to review epidemiological data on the patterns and consequences of substance use and abuse in Indiana and to make recommendations to the Governor's Strategic Prevention Framework Advisory council regarding priorities for prevention funding in 2007.

In August 2006, the SEOW produced the publication, "The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile," which was written for state policy-makers and community leaders. The document presents data and analysis to support the development of a framework for advancing the mission of the Indiana Substance Abuse Prevention System. This publication was updated in 2007 to reflect current data.

Another key initiative carried out by the Research division on behalf of the ICJI was the creation and implementation of performance measures for all sub-grantees. Performance measures and data collection mechanisms were developed by the RPD in conjunction with Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis' (IUPUI) Center for Urban Policy and the Environment for the Drug & Crime Control division, the Victims' Services division, and the Youth division. These performance measures are now a part of all 2008 grant requirements.

Indiana is the first state to implement such measures for grant administrators and their sub-grantees and is now regarded by the Justice Research and Statistics Association and the Bureau of Justice Statistics as a model state.

In order to appropriately maintain and analyze the submitted data by the agency's sub-grantees, it was necessary to create databases that could house the information and hold it for analysis purposes. Currently, no grants management system (GMS) is in place to perform these tasks. Therefore, the division has been discussing the development of a long-term solution with the Center that will house performance measure data and ultimately be compatible with a future GMS. Long-term options were considered during the first part of 2008.

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**“Indiana is the first state to implement such measures for grant administrators and their sub-grantees and is now regarded by the Justice Research and Statistics Association and the Bureau of Justice Statistics as a model state.”**

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### **Grant Programs**

The Research division manages the agency's university contracts with IUPUI's Center for Urban Policy and the Environment (the Center) and Purdue University's Center for Roadside Safety (CRS).

## **The Center**

The Research division currently manages a two-year research contract with the Center to assist the ICJI in the timely completion of research projects intended to assess and evaluate the results, outputs, and outcomes produced by selected criminal justice programs and projects funded throughout the state by the ICJI grants.

As the principle criminal justice planning and research agency in the state, the ICJI needed to establish a baseline set of program evaluations for the Drug & Crime Control, Youth, and Victims' Services divisions. To provide the basis for these evaluations, the Center is using program performance measurement information that is available for various ICJI-funded programs.

From November 1, 2005, through October 31, 2007, the Center provided focused research and evaluation work for the ICJI. The data collection and research reports produced by the Center for the ICJI will assist in the implementation of a criminal justice data repository housed at the ICJI capable of supporting effective legislative and policy decision making for the state's criminal justice systems.

The Center also will continue to assist with the design and implementation of the ICJI sub-grantee performance and systematic evaluations of the effectiveness and efficiency of selected the ICJI-administered programs. A synthesized report detailing funding stream assessments will be completed by April 2008.

## **Center for Roadway Safety (CRS)**

Formerly known as the Center for Advancement of Transportation Safety (CATS), CRS continues to collaborate with the ICJI through the Traffic Safety division and has assisted with traffic safety data and research on a limited basis over the last year. In this role, the primary purpose of CRS is to continue the ongoing process of improvements to crash data, identification of safety problems, and program outcome assessment through properly defined, executed, and evaluated safety programs.



Since the latter part of 2007, CRS has made a concerted effort to submit all deliverables pursuant to their most recent grant agreement. Moving forward, CRS will continue to work on Crash Outcome Data Evaluation System CODES, a data linkage project with Emergency Management Services, the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, and the hospitals, as well as the observational safety belt survey evaluations.

### **Impacting Indiana**

In order to appropriately allocate resources and implement successful programs, there is a great need for data to inform the decision making process. The Research division provides the data that helps guide decisions regarding sub-grantee awards, program creation, and implementation. Only through data collection and performance measurement can the agency ensure that it is most appropriately allocating funds and implementing programs that will best address the needs of the state and its residents.

The main functions of the Research division are as follows:

- To provide data that supports long-range strategies necessary for the effective administration of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems.
- To guide the administration of federal and state funds to carry out approved strategies.
- To improve Indiana justice policy, planning, and programs through research and evaluation.
- To prepare and implement each division's grant methodology and evaluation, including output and outcome measurements, statistical analysis of data feedback, and revision and maintenance of evaluation measures.
- To guide each division's funding decisions based on statistical analysis of previously provided data and reporting.
- To oversee released media statistics and research requests.

- To collaborate with university partners on research proposals, projects, evaluations, deliverables, and grant applications.
- To prepare and oversee all the ICJI research materials and publications.
- To support and respond to external research requests.

## Performance Measures

The Research division has established performance measures in order to gauge each division's success. Since the RPD does not have sub-grantees or administer program funding like other ICJI divisions, performance measures are for internal purposes to ensure that each division's goals and objectives are being met. Following are benchmarks that have been established for the division and the current status of each:

- Create and implement performance measures for the ICJI sub-grantees in the Drug & Crime Control, Youth, and Victims' Services divisions by the end of 2008 (in progress).
- Train all sub-grantees on new performance measures and reporting requirements by September 2008 (in progress).
- Complete the initial collection of data from performance measures (in progress).
- Seek out additional sources of federal funding for special research projects and initiatives (ongoing).
- Increase partnerships and collaboration with other state agencies to promote useful information sharing (ongoing).
- Respond to research requests from the Governor's Office, other state agencies, and outside entities within 48 hours of initial request whenever possible (ongoing).

- Continue the Customer Satisfaction Surveys with the inclusion of the Research and Planning Division (scheduled to be distributed to all the ICJI sub-grantees and program partners in January 2008).

## 2007 Highlights

The Research division has worked diligently over the last year to accomplish its goals and has made significant progress on numerous projects. Most notably, performance measures for the Drug & Crime Control, Youth, and Victims' Services divisions have been established and are being implemented on a statewide basis.

The incoming data that will be retrieved from the performance reports will be invaluable in establishing baseline measures for all program sub-grantees and in evaluating the success of individual programs. Having empirical evidence of program success will offer the state much more leverage in requesting additional federal money and will provide the ICJI with the ability to specifically tailor program services to address community needs.

Through a contract with the Center, the division has been evaluating entire funding streams using a case study method. The goal of this effort is to determine how to better implement programs, allocate funding, and establish more efficient and effective internal procedures.

Reports pertaining to Residential Substance Abuse Treatment programs, correctional programs, drug courts, and other judicial programs—all of which are funded with Byrne/JAG money through the Drug & Crime Control division—have been created and finalized.

Throughout all of the Research division's efforts, the larger focus has always been to increase information sharing and cooperation among other state agencies, as well as federal and local entities. Through data sharing agreements and Memorandums of Understanding, the RPD has begun to make in-roads with federal, state, and local partners to enhance data sharing initiatives and projects.

The Research division and its partners are working together to establish a State Data Initiative that would: (a) develop an overall vision for data collection, analysis, and dissemination in the state of Indiana; (b) develop a plan for implementing the Initiative; (c) confirm and prioritize the data needs of the state; (d) improve the quality, quantity, and usability of data being produced by and for state government and other stakeholders; (e) provide for the interpretation and analysis of that data; and (f) facilitate the dissemination of the data and analysis. The implementation of a statewide criminal justice information sharing (CJIS) system has been one of the division's top priorities in 2008.

### **Other Projects**

In 2007, the Research division began submitting reports to the Governor's Office that contained a synthesis of available meth-related data. This report contained information from the Indiana State Police, the Department of Child Services, the Department of Correction, the Department of Environmental Management, the Family and Social Services Administration, and the Indiana Prosecuting Attorney's Council.

Though comprehensive data has been difficult to obtain, this report provides a forum where the most current, relevant, meth-related information can be studied concurrently to form the beginnings of an assessment on the nature of the methamphetamine issue in Indiana. The division will continue to compile these reports and send them to the Governor's Office on an ongoing basis.

### **Next Steps**

The Research division has made tremendous strides over the previous year. The division has made a concerted effort to engage other state agencies and local communities in accurate and timely data collection initiatives. The division will continue to work toward its long-term goal; trend analysis for sub-grantee program performance to ensure appropriate resource allocation while increasing the amount of federal money coming into the ICJI for research-based programs and projects.

## Drug & Crime Control Division

The Drug & Crime Control division works to improve Indiana's criminal justice system, while promoting coordination and cooperation in the areas of drug control and violent crime.

The division manages the allocation of federal dollars granted to Indiana through the U.S. Department of Justice, the Office of Justice Programs, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the National Institute of Justice.

Through these federal agencies, the Drug & Crime Control division is directly responsible for managing seven federal funding streams. These funding streams are outlined in Figure 1:

### Federal Funding Streams

Drug & Crime Control Federal Funding Streams	
Funding Stream	Program Information/ Purpose Areas
<i>Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)</i>	The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program allows states and local governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime and to improve the criminal justice system. JAG Purpose Areas: Law Enforcement Programs, Prosecution and Court Programs, Prevention and Education Programs, Corrections and Community Corrections Programs, Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs, Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs.

Drug & Crime Control Federal Funding Streams	
Funding Stream	Program Information/ Purpose Areas
<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant (RSAT)</i>	The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant (RSAT) program assists states and local governments in developing and implementing substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities. The program also assists states and local governments in creating and maintaining community-based aftercare services for offenders. The goal of the program is to break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand for, use, and trafficking of illegal drugs.
<i>Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN- Northern &amp; Southern districts)</i>	Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) is a nationwide program committed to reducing gun crime in America by enhancing cooperative initiatives between local, state and federal agencies. Each state will implement the five core elements of PSN—partnerships, strategic planning, training, outreach, and accountability—in a manner that is contoured to fit the specific gun crime problems in that district.
<i>Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grant</i>	Coverdell grants are intended to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner services, including services provided by laboratories operated by states and units of local government. Any forensic laboratory that receives any portion of funding through this grant must use generally accepted laboratory practices and procedures as established by accrediting organizations or appropriate certifying bodies.

Drug & Crime Control Federal Funding Streams	
Funding Stream	Program Information/ Purpose Areas
<i>National Criminal History Improvement Program Grant (NCHIP)</i>	The goal of the National Criminal History Improvement Program Grant program (NCHIP) is to enhance the nation's safety and security by improving the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information and by ensuring the nationwide implementation of criminal justice and non-criminal justice background check systems.
<i>Community Oriented Policing (COPS)</i>	The Community Oriented Policing program (COPS) provides grants to tribal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to hire and train community policing professionals, acquire and deploy cutting-edge crime-fighting technologies, and develop and test innovative policing strategies. The COPS mission is to advance the practice of community policing as an effective strategy in communities' efforts to improve public safety.
<i>Bullet Proof Vest Partnership (BVP)</i>	Through the Bullet Proof Vest Partnership funding, up to 50 percent of the cost of each vest purchased or replaced by law enforcement applicants. Only vest models that comply with the requirements of the Office of Justice Programs' National Institute of Justice (NIJ) may be purchased with BVP funds.

Figure 1: Drug &amp; Crime Control Federal Funding Streams.

Drug & Crime Control Division Federal Awards			
Funding Stream	2005	2006	2007
JAG	\$6,034,292.00	\$3,696,033.00	\$5,415,503.00
RSAT	\$ 580,541.00	\$ 175,262.00	\$ 172,627.00
*PSN	\$ 690,019.00	\$ 777,343.00	\$ 906,323.00
Paul Coverdell	\$ 202,307.00	\$ 213,914.00	\$ 327,179.00
NCHIP	N/A	\$259,877.00	N/A
COPS	N/A	\$ 335,657.00	\$ 436,885.00
BVP	\$ 11,443.29	\$ 7,082.92	\$ 44,371.64

\*PSN federal award includes both Northern & Southern Districts

Figure 2: Drug & Crime Control Federal Awards.

## Program Overview

### Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program is the division's largest funding stream. The JAG program consists of six purpose areas:

- Law enforcement programs.
- Prosecution and court programs.
- Prevention and education programs.
- Corrections and community corrections programs.
- Drug treatment and enforcement programs.
- Planning, evaluation, and technology programs.



A request for FY06 proposals was opened for JAG on December 18, 2006, for a nine-month grant period (April 1 - December 31, 2007). Six areas were given priority funding in order to address the most critical issues in the criminal justice system:

- Establishing multi-jurisdictional drug and gang task forces.
- Ensuring aggressive prosecution of drug and violent criminal offenders.
- Identifying community-based alternatives to secure confinement for appropriate classes of offenders who could benefit from non-traditional forms of punishment.
- Developing treatment programs for incarcerated offenders as a component to re-entry.
- Improving data collection and research initiatives, including program evaluations, to enhance research-based decision making.
- Improving criminal and juvenile justice information record systems and technology.

### **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)**

The Drug & Crime Control division is also responsible for the management of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program, which is a jail-based treatment program that provides individual and group treatment activities for offenders. Under the requirements of the RSAT program, treatment must:

- Last between 6 and 12 months;
- Be provided in residential treatment facilities set apart from the general correctional population;
- Focus on the substance abuse problems of the inmate;
- Develop the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to solve the substance abuse and related problems.

In 2007, the Drug & Crime Control division funded three RSAT programs in the state of Indiana. Each program specifically focused the substance abuse issues of offenders and utilized assessment tools, individualized treatment plans, and aftercare services.

The Indiana Department of Correction utilizes RSAT funds to support operation of the Westville Therapeutic Community and to assist offenders with substance abuse issues before their release.

The Lawrence County Pathways to Recovery Program is a local RSAT program for offenders incarcerated in the Lawrence County Jail. The program is operated under the supervision of the Lawrence County Superior Court with cooperation and support from the Lawrence County Probation Department and the Lawrence County Sheriff's Department.

The Monroe County Community Model Jail Program offers jail-based treatment programs and aftercare services to offenders with substance abuse problems. Monroe County provides qualified incarcerated offenders the opportunity to address life skill deficiencies as well as alcohol and drug dependency in an effort to create a smoother, more successful re-entry into society, thereby reducing the rate of recidivism.

### **Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Program (Coverdell)**

Coverdell program funds may be used to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner services, including services provided by state and local laboratories.

In 2007, the Drug & Crime Control division funded two programs with Coverdell funds: the Indiana State Police Laboratory and the Marion County/Indianapolis Forensic Services Agency.

Both agencies utilized Coverdell funds to buy critical pieces of equipment in an effort to improve the timeliness of forensic analysis and minimize case backlogs.

**National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)**

NCHIP provides financial and technical support to improve the accuracy, utility, and interstate accessibility of criminal history records. This program also aims to enhance the protective order records involving domestic violence and stalking, sex offender records, automated identification systems, and other state systems that support national records systems.

The Drug & Crime Control division did not receive an NCHIP grant in 2007 however proceeds from the 2006 award were used during 2007 to fund the statewide Protection Order Registry.

**Bullet Proof Vest Partnership (BPV)**

Bullet Proof Vest Partnership (BPV) funding is administered through the Drug & Crime Control division for the purpose of funding state agencies and state university campus police departments with vests. BPV funds up to 50 percent of the cost of each vest purchased or replaced by law enforcement applicants.

In 2007, the Drug & Crime Control division was able to assist seven agencies with vests: Ball State University; the Indiana State University Public Safety Department; Indiana University; Indiana University South Bend; Indiana University Fort Wayne; the Indiana Department of Correction, and Purdue University.

**Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)**

Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) is a nationwide initiative designed to create safer communities by reducing gun violence and gun crime. The program's effectiveness is based on the cooperation of local, state, and federal agencies in a united front led by the U.S. Attorney (USA) in each federal judicial district. Each USA is responsible for implementing PSN initiatives within their district. This collaborative effort is supported by federal, state, and local law enforcement and other community members.

PSN utilizes funding for media campaigns and marketing to promote its mission. Funding is also used for law enforcement programs, community outreach programs, planning and evaluation, and research.

As the fiscal agent for PSN, the ICJI is responsible for the following:

- Maintaining all sub-grantee files;
- Preparing and distributing all sub-grantee award documents and packets;
- Set-up of financial histories for all sub-grantees;
- Processing all invoices for payment;
- Maintaining all Gun and Gang budgets;
- Completing site evaluations on all sub-grantees;
- Sending all correspondence for Steering Committee;
- Assisting in filing the federal applications and budgets;
- Creating a Categorical Assistance Report for all open PSN Gun and Gang Grants;
- Conducting annual site visits for all sub-grantees;
- Attending bi-monthly PSN Task Force meetings and taking minutes; and
- Preparing minutes from bi-monthly PSN Task Force meetings.

### **Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)**

The Drug & Crime Control division is responsible for administering the Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS) Methamphetamine Initiative to the Indiana State Police. Through this program, direct funding is provided to establish and enhance a variety of problem-solving strategies that encourage community policing efforts to combat the use and distribution of methamphetamine, and the cleanup of methamphetamine labs. Funding is used in the areas of child endangerment, enforcement, intelligence gathering, drug courts, partnership development, precursor chemicals, prevention, production, training, and/or treatment.

The Indiana State Police utilizes grant funding to proactively investigate, capture, and prosecute criminal activities associated with the manufacture and importation of methamphetamine. COPS grant funds are also utilized to develop, implement and maintain a statewide, real-time, web-based electronic pseudoephedrine log compliant with state and federal guidelines. The implementation of this technology will minimize the manpower currently used by law enforcement to check manual logs. It will also allow for more comprehensive compliance of state and federal precursor guidelines. Funds also pay for travel and training related to gathering information on meth investigation best practices across the country.

### **Impacting Indiana**

The Drug & Crime Control division recognizes that drug abuse—specifically the importation and distribution of methamphetamine—has been a major problem in the state of Indiana during the past several years. As an agency, the ICJI recognized that multi-jurisdictional drug task forces and aggressive prosecution of drug and violent criminal offenders were two important areas of the criminal justice system that could help combat the distribution of methamphetamine in Indiana's communities.

In 2007, the Drug & Crime Control division was awarded a total of \$3,215,064 to fund Drug Task Forces, Drug Courts, Drug Prosecution programs and various other criminal justice programs – including community correction programs for sex offenders. The vast majority of funding went to Drug Task Forces and Drug Courts.

More specifically, the Drug & Crime Control division funded 19 multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces throughout the state of Indiana. In 2007, JAG funding also helped to pay a total of 81 law enforcement officers who dedicated 100 percent of their time to Drug Task Force operations. The task forces that receive funding from the JAG program report a total of 3,391 new cases during 2007 and report a total of 1,208 closed cases. Of the 3,391 new cases opened by JAG funded task forces, 1,884 have resulted in the filing of criminal charges. The task forces executed a total of 412 search warrants in 2007.

### 2007 Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)

Total Funding: \$3,215,064

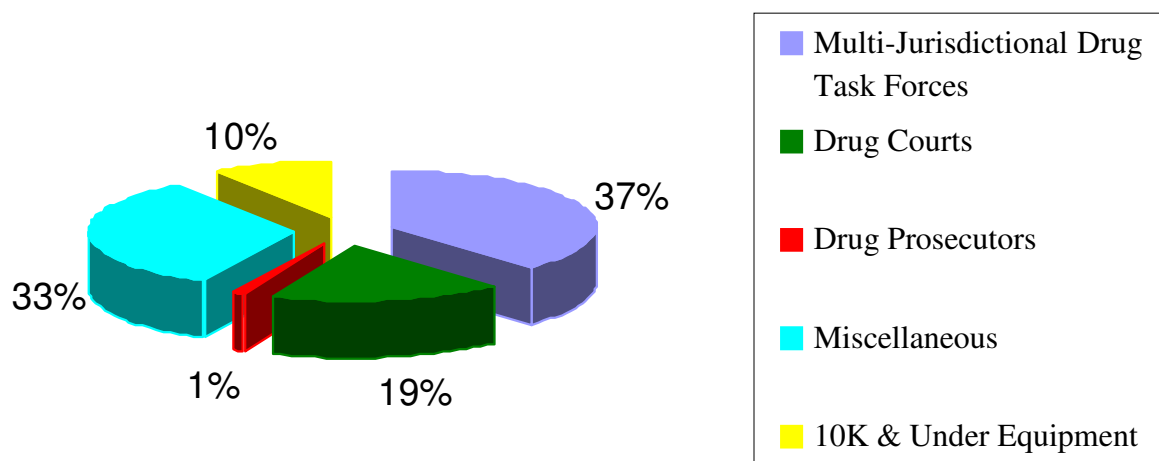


Figure 3: 2007 Justice Assistance Grant Funding.

JAG funded task forces continue to report high seizure numbers for cocaine and marijuana. In 2007, task forces seized 120,767.21 grams of cocaine: 120,703 grams in powder form and 1,691.91 grams of rock/crack cocaine. Additionally, the task forces were able to seize a total of 1,773,595.30 grams of marijuana in 2007. The activities of the task forces that received JAG funding in 2007 resulted in a total of 2,419 drug related arrests in Indiana.

In 2007, the Drug & Crime Control division funded a total of 12 drug courts. During this year, the drug courts were able to serve more than 400 new participants and graduated more than 100 participants. Staff of the ICJI conducted site visits at both the Vigo County drug court and the Marion County drug court during 2007. Both are regarded as thriving programs that have a marked impact on the communities they serve.

In 2007, the Drug & Crime Control division used the remaining balance of the 2004 Byrne Award to award 20 local law enforcement agencies grants to purchase equipment. These grants do not exceed \$10,000 and are awarded as an alternative to the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG). Equipment and other services must be related to combating drugs and/or violent crime and must meet the same requirements as other Byrne/JAG Sub-Awards.

The ICJI also awarded out the remaining CHRIS balance to the Indiana Supreme Court to advance the development of the Indiana Protective Order Registry. Once completed, this centralized case management system will house protection, work-place violence, and no-contact order information and will send the information to the appropriate state, local and federal law enforcement databases immediately upon the issuance of a protective order.

### **Performance Measures**

The Drug & Crime Control division's federal funding streams require specific performance measures to be reported each year in a semi-annual or annual report. These reports are filed with the appropriate federal agency and then submitted to Congress. The data collected assists Congress in determining the need for and success of current funding streams and specific programs. To complete this process, the Drug & Crime Control division requires sub-grantees to submit quarterly financial reports, quarterly performance reports, and semi-annual progress reports in order to be in compliance with federal reporting requirements.

The quarterly reports collect a variety of data beyond what is required by the federal government. The reports submitted by multi-jurisdictional task forces provide information on drugs seized, arrests, charges filed, convictions, and gang activities. This information allows the Drug & Crime Control division to track the progress of its sub-grantees to ensure they are meeting stated goals and objectives.

As a part of their grant proposals, sub-grantees of the Drug & Crime Control division are required to state their goals, objectives, and performance indicators. The inputs provided by each sub-grantee—such as qualified staff, time, resources, equipment, and supplies are critical to the success of the programs and necessary to achieve reasonable outcomes. The majority of the programs funded by the Drug & Crime Control division seek to reduce recidivism rates, rehabilitate offenders, remove illicit drugs from the streets, and keep communities safe. Following is performance measure data, which reports outcomes achieved by JAG and BPV sub-grantees.

### **JAG Performance Measure Data**

- Methamphetamine seized in grams: 4,255; street value: \$685,586.
- Number of individuals participating in drug court: 859.
- Number of drug court graduates: 132.

### **Bullet Proof Vest Partnership (BPV) Performance Measure Data**

In 2007, the Drug & Crime Control division funded five agencies with vests.

- Indiana State University - 4 vests
- Indiana University- 7 vests
- Indiana University South Bend- 1 vest
- Indiana Department of Correction- 10 vests
- Purdue University- 5 vests

### **Residential Addition Treatment Programs (RSAT) Performance Measure Data**

In 2007, 79 offenders participated in an RSAT funded program; of the 79 offenders participating, 18 successfully completed the program and two entered an aftercare program. One hundred percent of the offenders who participated in an RSAT funded program remained drug free during their participation in the program and 80 percent of those released from an RSAT funded program remained drug free following their release.



## Sponsored Trainings

Several key training initiatives related to drugs and violent crime, with a specific focus on drug interdiction were sponsored by Drug & Crime Control in 2007.

In April and in June, the division sponsored two Commercial Motor Vehicle Criminal Interdiction (CMVCI) trainings in partnership with the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, the Indiana State Police, and the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration—Drug Interdiction Assistance Program (DIAP). The purpose of the session was to educate law enforcement officers on Indiana’s commercial motor vehicles and drug interdiction efforts, including search and seizure.

The division sponsored a Criminal Interdiction Training and Seminar with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), the Allen County Sheriff’s Department, and the Fort Wayne Police Department in March 2007.

In January 2007 the ICJI hosted the Bureau of Justice Assistance Midwest Conference. This conference is held annually for states in the Midwest region and workshop topics are region-specific. This training affords State Administering Agencies (SAAs) like the ICJI the opportunity to meet with other SAAs to exchange best practices in order to develop and implement new, state-specific crime reduction strategies.

## 2007 Highlights

### Desert Snow

In the fall of 2007, Drug & Crime Control sponsored the Desert Snow Advanced Highway Passenger and Commercial Vehicle Criminal Interdiction training. This nationally recognized intensive drug training was made available at no cost to 81 law enforcement officers across the state representing 37 local agencies and the Indiana State Police. The training was conducted in four phases and provided officers with the tools necessary to identify major drug smugglers, explosive devices, and other criminal activities while conducting patrol.

Training consisted of 16 hours of hands-on instruction and covered topics such as concealment methods, detection methods, legal stops and indicators of criminal activities. During this training, officers inspected several vehicles that were staged to re-create actual criminal activity. During this training officers encountered over two hundred different types of concealment methods.

After completing the intensive Desert Snow training, officers were required to sign a Memorandum of Training to document their participation. The memorandum also included a section for personal comments. This gave participants the opportunity to share their thoughts on the experience, including the methods and information from all three phases. Feedback received from Desert Snow participants was highly favorable. Below is a sample of their comments:

*“This is the best interdiction training I have ever had the opportunity to attend. I am a six year officer and have learned a great deal. I look forward to applying these tactics on the road.”* – Jason Allen, North Vernon Police Department

*“The best training I have attended in 28 years of service.”* – Robert Hobson, Richmond Police Department

*“By far the best, most practical hands-on training I have ever had.”* – Michael Meeks,  
Steuben County Sheriff’s Department

*“The best, it has opened my eyes to the things I have missed. All other training is way behind.”* – Brady Ball, Indianapolis  
Metro Police Department, Criminal  
Interdiction Section

*“For years I have heard about this training. I am now eligible to retire, but this training has added years to my career.”* – Robert  
Kirby, Fort Wayne Police Department

In November, 2007 Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD) sponsored Desert Snow Phase 4. This was made possible in large part by a grant from Indiana Department of Homeland Security. Phase 4 training has been approved by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security for advanced commercial vehicle terrorist and criminal interdiction training. During this 3 day course more than 36, 000 pounds of contraband packaged and concealed in various methods in numerous tractors and trailers with actual compartments and searching conducted by the officers.

### **Re-entry**

Re-entry also was main objective of the federal government this year. With the launch of the Attorney General’s Comprehensive Anti-Gang Initiative in 2007, the Southern District of Indiana was selected to receive \$2.5 million in grant funding for gang-related enforcement, prevention, and re-entry related activities. The Drug & Crime Control division has assumed the role of fiscal agent for this specific initiative. The division will also work in conjunction with Project Safe Neighborhoods for the Southern District of Indiana to perform its required fiscal duties.

Offender re-entry, including drug treatment courts, was a major focus of the Drug and Crime Control Division during 2007. In also understanding the impact of drug treatment courts on the criminal justice system and the cost savings associated with treatment instead of incarceration, 13 drug court programs received funding to assist offenders with substance abuse issues.

### **Protection Order Registry**

In 2007, the ICJI partnered with the Indiana Supreme Court and the Indiana State Police to receive two federal grants. The result of which was the creation and implementation of the statewide Protection Order Registry (POR), a tool which makes judicial orders available to local, state and national law enforcement agencies within minutes, all at no cost to counties.

In 2005, more than 83 Hoosiers died as the result of domestic violence. More than 9,000 adults and children sought emergency shelter as a result of an unsafe home situation. Protection orders are an important tool to help protect victims of domestic violence and their families, but court orders are ineffective unless the information reaches local and state law enforcement officers who enforce them.

The Indiana Protection Order Registry links Indiana courts issuing Protection and no-contact orders to the State Police's Indiana Data and Communication System (IDACS) and the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The POR enhances the way in which orders are processed, which:

- Accelerates information-sharing by providing complete records in a timely fashion;
- Ensures data accuracy and consistency;
- Enhances state and national databanks;
- Increases protection across state lines as well as within Indiana;
- Reduces administrative work by local officers who currently re-type order into IDACS.

The next step for the project is to identify additional funding to establish the POR in all 92 Indiana counties. At the end of the 2007, 6,316 orders had been processed in the registry.

### **Community Policing Professional (CPP) Program**

In December 2007, the ICJI became the fiscal agent for the COPS Community Policing Professional (CPP) Program implemented by the Indiana Regional Community Policing Institute (RCPI).

The purpose of the CPP Program is to collaborate and partner with various national criminal justice organizations and other regional community policing institutes across the country to develop, implement, and deliver a national, premier certification program to certify law enforcement instructors in community policing skills.

### **Next Steps**

The Drug & Crime Control division will continue to work closely with the Research and Planning division in 2008 to accomplish stated goals. The division recognizes the importance of performance measurement and will rely on a data-driven approach to grant management. The division will ensure that sub-grantees meet their stated goals and objectives through required reporting measures. These measures also will assist the division in the grant scoring process for future grant cycles.

The 2008 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program application will be submitted in January 2008. The ICJI anticipates at least a 67 percent decrease in funding for this program. As a result, three priority funding areas will be targeted in the 2008 application:

- 1.** Multi-Jurisdictional drug task forces with an emphasis on collaborative drug interdiction efforts;
- 2.** Aggressive prosecution of drug and violent criminal offenders (drug prosecutors);
- 3.** Expansion of treatment services and monitoring of participants for drug and alcohol court programs.

The division has already taken preliminary steps toward improved performance measurement by close oversight of sub-grantee reporting, and other areas related to the data-driven approach.

## Indiana Meth Watch

Among Governor Daniels' top priorities is combating the use and spread of methamphetamine throughout the state of Indiana.



The ICJI remains at the forefront of this effort by engaging in state and community partnerships and employing new and existing resources. The Indiana Meth Watch Program is a vital part of the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana, Substance Abuse Services division, and the Drug & Crime Control division's work in the fight against the drug methamphetamine.

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**“Among Governor Daniels' top priorities is combating the use and spread of methamphetamine throughout the state of Indiana.”**

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Indiana Meth Watch program promotes public awareness regarding the common household items used in the illegal manufacturing of methamphetamine. Through a close relationship with the retail sector, law enforcement, and community organizations, the program is designed to reduce the number of clandestine methamphetamine labs in the state of Indiana. Meth Watch originated in Kansas in 2001, and in October 2005, Indiana became the 19<sup>th</sup> state to participate in the program.

The purpose of Indiana Meth Watch is to build communication, cooperation, and partnerships among retailers, communities, and law enforcement. This approach relies on training, education, and awareness to prevent theft and suspicious sales of products used to manufacture methamphetamine.

## Funding

Indiana Meth Watch is funded by two grants from two organizations: the Consumer HealthCare Products Association and Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS).

The Drug & Crime Control division implemented a four-phase approach to the Meth Watch program. Prior to executing this approach, the division initiated a partnership with PEN Products, a division of the Indiana Department of Correction, to print and produce signage and other collateral materials included in Meth Watch kits distributed to Indiana retailers. Phase three was completed in 2007, and phase four is currently underway.

### **Phase One— Distribution of Meth Watch Retail Kits:**

- Trained over 265 state and local law enforcement officers, 16 community consultants of the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana, and 15 Purdue Cooperative Extension Service agents on the Meth Watch program and the distribution of Meth Watch kits.
- More than 6,000 Meth Watch retail kits were distributed throughout Indiana. These kits contained Meth Watch brochures, a training video, retail signage, and other information for post at points of sale informing customers about why the retailer supports the Meth Watch program.

**Phase Two—  
Tamper Tag Program:**

- Distribute reflective decals for the 14,000 mobile tanks used by Indiana farmers to transport anhydrous ammonia, a main ingredient used in the manufacture of methamphetamine
- Distribute more than 100,000 tamper tags for use on mobile anhydrous ammonia tanks to deter tampering with the tank's shut-off valves and prevent theft of anhydrous ammonia.
- Distribute brochures with instructions on how to use the tamper tags and a reminder to contact law enforcement to report the theft or attempted theft of anhydrous ammonia.

**Phase Three –  
Community Welcome Signs:**

- Distribute metal signs that identify the community as a Meth Watch Community.
- Post signs as a warning to those involved in the manufacture, distribution, and use of methamphetamine. The signs show that the community has united in its efforts in the fight against methamphetamine.

**Phase Four—  
Community Education Kits:**

- Distribute comprehensive kits that contain materials to assist local communities in the fight against the illegal manufacture, distribution, and use of methamphetamine.
- Create kits in the form of binders that contain materials designed to deliver and reinforce the Indiana Meth Watch message. These binders will contain collateral materials designed to inform and educate the public regarding the impact of meth on Indiana communities.
- Train community leaders on how the kits are to be used.



## Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana

The purpose of the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana (the Commission) is to improve the coordination of drug and alcohol abuse initiatives at both the state and local levels to ensure that comprehensive drug and alcohol programs are available throughout the state of Indiana.

This is accomplished through increasing the capacities of local communities to develop and implement comprehensive solutions to local substance abuse and addictions issues.



**The Governor's Commission  
for a Drug-Free Indiana**

The Commission has seven primary purposes defined by statute, IC 5-2-6-16(c) (1)-(7):

### **The Commission's responsibilities include:**

- 1.** Establishing an interagency council on drugs to coordinate the drug and alcohol education, prevention, treatment, justice programming and funding responsibilities of state agencies, commissions, and boards. This includes the approval of alcohol and other drug plans as well as funding applications received from state agencies, commissions and boards.
- 2.** Coordinating the collection of data concerning alcohol and other drug abuse, and the needs, programming, and effectiveness of state supported programs and services.
- 3.** Maintaining a system of support to aid local coordinating councils with technical assistance, guidance, or direct funding resources.
- 4.** Assisting in the development of local coordinating councils to identify community drug programs; coordinate community initiatives; design comprehensive, collaborative community strategies; and monitor anti-drug activities at the local level.

- 5.** Establishing roles, responsibilities and performance standards for the local coordinating councils.
- 6.** Making recommendations to the governor and General Assembly on long and short range goals, objectives, and strategies, including legislative proposals to be implemented on both the state and local levels to reduce drug abuse.
- 7.** Assisting local communities in the development of citizen based, drug-related, crime control efforts.

At the state policy level, the Commission: (1) addresses administrative and legislative needs to effectively use resources from all sources; and (2) advises the governor and the General Assembly on strategies and policies needed to improve Indiana's response in the fight against alcohol and drug abuse through public forums and reports.

At the local level, the Commission: (1) works to strengthen local coordinating councils and assist them in developing comprehensive plans and funding strategies; (2) mobilizes communities to wage a comprehensive and coordinated local battle against alcohol, tobacco and other drug issues; and (3) coordinates the efforts of state agencies through the interagency council on drugs.

The Commission consists of 20 members including the governor, or the governor's designee, four members of the General Assembly (two from the Indiana State Senate and two from the Indiana House of Representatives), and 15 members appointed by the governor for a two-year term. These members have experience and /or expertise in at least one of the following areas: family relations, religion, education, civic or private affairs, business, media, medicine, local government, judiciary, law enforcement, self-help, youth, labor, and a representative from the interagency council on drugs.

The Commission meets monthly to provide leadership, vision, and guidance for the coordination of alcohol and other drug efforts at the state and local levels. This is accomplished through the study of issues and the development of policies, strategies and legislative proposals for presentation to the governor and the General Assembly.

**2007 Members of the Governor's Commission  
for a Drug-Free Indiana:**

John von Arx

Matt Bell

Jeff Barber

Jim Bobe

Mark Branch

Steve Camilleri

Steve Clouse

Bruce Copple

Mark Frisbie

Dr. Timothy Kelly

Dennis Kruse

Melissa Long

Ryan McCann

Dr. Wyatt Mullinax

Don Parker

Paula Parker-Sawyers

Ike Randolph

Senator Earline Rogers

Honorable William Sleva

Vernon Smith

## **Substance Abuse Services Division**

The mission of the Substance Abuse Services division is to reduce the incidence and prevalence of substance abuse and addictions among adults and children in Indiana. The division supports the work of the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana, the Meth Free Indiana Coalition, and 92 Local Coordinating Councils (LCCs) to combat substance abuse. The division works to create a comprehensive, unified, and integrated response to methamphetamine and other drugs.

### **Funding**

The Substance Abuse Services division is supported by funding from the State of Indiana Drug Free Fund and the federal Safe and Drug Free Schools Fund. The 2007 Safe and Drug Free Schools federal allocation was \$1,175,000. The State Drug Free Fund is supported by drug user fees collected by the courts, 25 percent of what is collected is allocated to this fund. The balance of the fund remains with the LCC's to address substance abuse in their respective counties. Last year the annual allotment was \$925,946. The funding from both of these sources is used to assist in sustaining the operations of the Substance Abuse Services division, which includes three full-time staff and 13 Community Consultants.

### **Drug-Free Indiana (DFI) Fund**

The purpose of the DFI fund is to assist 92 LCCs in the development and implementation of programs and strategies that are designed to reduce risk factors and increase protective factors for Indiana's youth.

In 2007, the LCCs received a total of \$5,722,000 to implement Comprehensive Community Plans in each of Indiana's 92 counties. While the ICJI administers this funding, the Commission ensures that funding targets the needs and problems identified in each plan. This new approach required the Commission to revise the format of the Comprehensive Community Plan to extract data-driven and outcome oriented responses.

Safe and Drug Free Schools – Governor’s Portion – Grant Project targets youth under the age of 18 who need special services or additional resources (i.e. youth in juvenile detention facilities, runaways, homeless youth, pregnant and teenage parents, and dropouts). Special consideration is also given to sub-grantees that pursue a comprehensive approach to drug prevention, such as providing mental health services. Projects should, overall, serve to increase protective factors and decrease risk factors of Indiana youth.

Safe and Drug Free Schools – Governor’s Portion – Grant Project must be used to implement drug prevention activities, which include the dissemination of information about drug prevention, in addition to development and implementation of community-wide drug prevention efforts.

**The purpose of the Safe and Drug Free Schools – Governor’s Portion – Training Grant** is to assist LCCs with expenses related to their attendance of the Community Anti-Drug Coalition of America (CADCA) Regional Core Competency Training. Training objectives included:

- Developing programming using Substance Abuse and Mental Services Administration’s (SAMHSA) Strategic Prevention Framework;
- Identifying community needs and resources;
- Analyzing problems and goals and identifying root causes;
- Determining Logic Models- “The Picture on Top of the Puzzle Box”;
- Creating and selecting interventions- “The Real Difference between Coalitions and Programs”;
- Creating an Evaluation Plan- “When to Fire your Evaluator”;
- Developing an Intervention Plan; and
- Sustaining you organization- “How Not to leave your Survival to Chance.”

## Program Overview

The Indiana Point of Youth (POY) was established in 1998 following two successful Youth Summits that were sponsored by the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana. During this time, it was decided that young people should take a proactive role in preventing alcohol, tobacco, and drug use among their peers.



POY is a youth led, adult guided advisory group that lends advice to the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana on matters related to substance abuse, underage drinking, and traffic safety. POY was created to engage Indiana youth in the legislative process of shaping policy for these issues. As part of their leadership responsibilities, student participants are required to develop a statewide action plan (SWAP) that specifically focuses on issues that are unique to their individual communities.

During [the 2007 Indiana Advocacy Movement Summit participants were invited to](#) apply for mini-grants [to support their efforts to](#) reduce underage drinking in their communities. All projects were youth led, and guided by sponsoring organizations such as, Students Against Drunk Driving (SADD), the County Substance Abuse Council, and School Districts. Each project was designed to address the unique, county-specific issues identified by the proposed sponsoring organization.

Figure 4 outlines the four organizations that were awarded sponsorships at \$1,000 each and includes the project title, responsible organization, and a brief activity description.

### Sponsorship Breakdown

Project	Organization	Description
<i>Alcoholics at an Early Age</i>	Washington County Substance Abuse Council	The <i>Alcoholics at an Early Age</i> group published a four-page insert in the <i>Salem Leader</i> newspaper to increase awareness among teens and parents about the dangers of drinking and driving.
<i>Don't Fall for Alcohol</i>	Substance Abuse Council of Vanderburgh County	The <i>Don't Fall for Alcohol</i> group educated parents and youth about underage drinking by using a variety of activities during Orange Ribbon Week. These included (but were not limited to): poetry and slogan contests, brochures, advertisements, backpacks, t-shirts, and facility rental for events.
<i>Think, Don't Drink</i>	Perry Central STAND	The <i>Think, Don't Drink</i> group created a local underage drinking campaign and published pre- and post-campaign surveys to determine level of youth and student knowledge. STAND retreat to plan activities for Orange Ribbon Week, including a mock-car crash and mock trial at a school assembly.
<i>You Know the Facts!</i>	NASA (Hancock County)	The <i>You Know the Facts!</i> group accomplished a successful youth-adult partnership to limit the availability of alcohol to minors. Activities included a lottery wheel, a survey of adults and students, a provision of written information, and a fatal vision goggles obstacle course. T-shirts and cups were purchased for giveaways.

## **The Meth Free Indiana Coalition**

The Meth Free Indiana Coalition was established in early 2005, upon the passage of Senate Enrolled Act (SEA) 444 to counter the destruction caused by methamphetamine in Indiana communities. The Meth Free Indiana Coalition is comprised of more than 15 state agencies that work in partnership with Indiana retailers, such as pharmacies, gas stations, and grocery stores to closely monitor the sale of products containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine that are used to manufacture methamphetamine.

### **Meth Free Indiana Coalition**

## **Advance Criminal Enforcement (ACE)**

The first meeting of the Advanced Criminal Enforcement (ACE) Team was held in October 2006. ACE is comprised of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies and was created to address drug-related crimes, specifically the transportation and distribution of illicit drugs in the state. The Indiana State Police and ACE partners worked with the legislature to pass Senate Bill 411, which expanded and updated the existing wire intercept statute. This enhancement allowed law enforcement officials greater latitude in investigating drug crimes. The passage of this bill also creates another investigative tool that can be utilized to prosecute complex and sophisticated drug trafficking organizations that are difficult to penetrate.

## **Impacting Indiana**

ACE launched an aggressive interdiction pilot project in July 2007, on I-70 known as the “ACE 70 Task Force.” This project continued through September 30, 2007. The ACE 70 Task Force relies on a strategic and tactical supply reduction effort to (1) disrupt illegal drug trade markets in Indiana and (2) ultimately disrupt and prosecute drug trafficking organizations.



A total of 46 arrests were made by the task force during August and September. Eleven occurred in August and 35 in September. The majority of the arrests (46 percent) made in August were classified as “other.” Traffic and narcotics arrests were equally common during the month of September, each comprising 31 percent of arrests for the month. The average arrest rate increased in September, resulting in an average of 0.3 arrests per search period. In comparison, searches in August resulted in 0.1 arrests.

**ACE 70 Task Force: Search Type**

Total Searches: 234

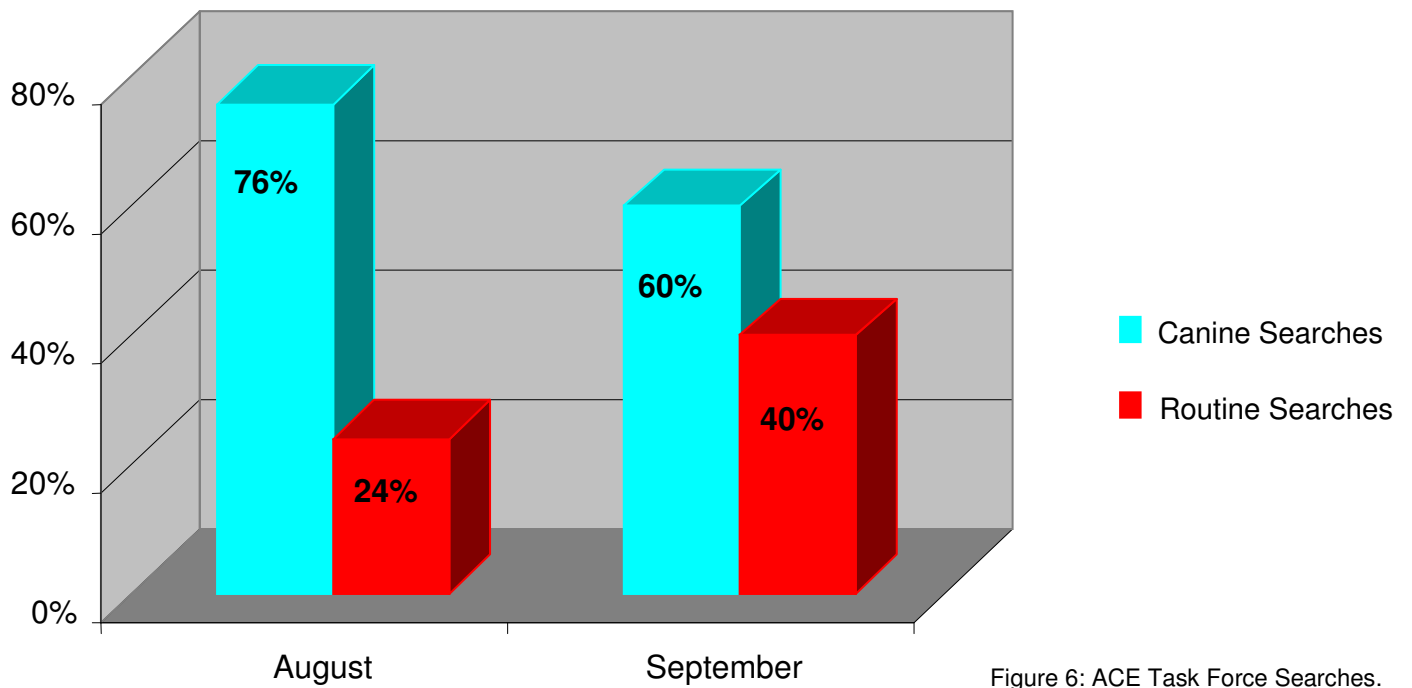


Figure 6: ACE Task Force Searches.

**ACE 70 Task Force: Vehicles Searched**

Total Searches: 234

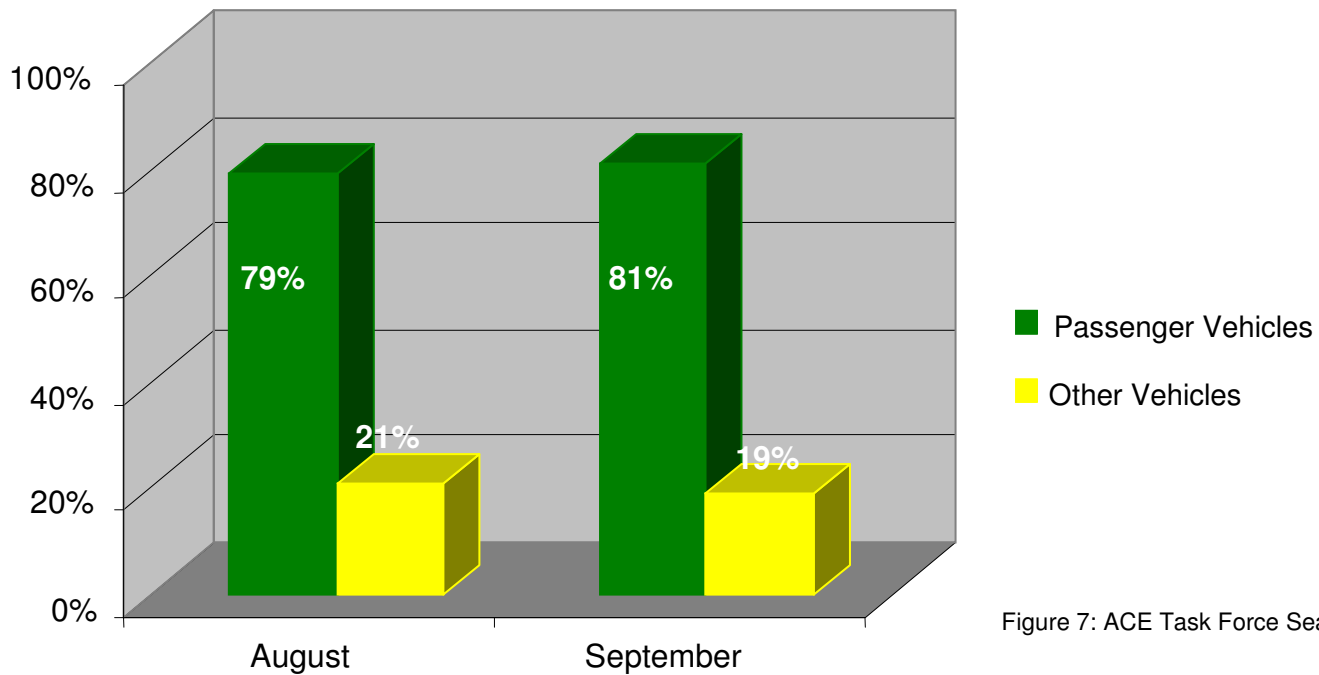


Figure 7: ACE Task Force Search Locations.

## Staff Trainings

The Commission provided additional training opportunities for the Community Consultants. In 2007, the Community Consultants had the opportunity to attend one of the following conferences: Community Anti-Drug Coalition of America, (CADCA), Mid-Year and Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL), and the National Leadership Conference. These trainings were then presented by the Community Consultants to their assigned LCCs, in order to improve upon current activities and achieve greater outcomes.

## 2007 Highlights

### 2007 POY Summit



POY students brainstorm ideas for Statewide Action Plan.



Developing Statewide Action Plan focusing on Underage Drinking, Meth Awareness, and Over-the-Counter Prescription Drug Abuse.



POY students lead group discussion.



Students enjoy the summit.

## Next Steps

In 2008 the ACE 70 Task Force conducted interdiction blitzs during the months of February, March and April. Each blitz will measure the benefits of investing in advanced interdiction training for law enforcement officers. Plans are in place to replicate this project on two other major Indiana interstates. As ACE continues to move forward, other areas of crime directly related to the drug trade will be examined, such as human trafficking and illegal firearms.

Moving forward the Commission plans to extend these and other training opportunities to the LCCs and the Community Consultants. Additionally, the Commission will offer prevention grant opportunities to the state's 92 LCCs in an effort to encourage collaborative partnerships at the local level.

The Substance Abuse Services division will also award up to 25, \$25,000 grants to programs that assist children:

- With a history of substance abuse;
- Currently on probation;
- Served by the Department of Children's Services;
- With a history of suspension or expulsion;
- Attending alternative schools; and
- Whose parents are involved with a certified drug court.

## **Victims' Services Division**

The Victims' Services division is responsible for funding programmatic services on behalf of crime victims in the state of Indiana. The division responds to the needs of these individuals through the allocation of funds that support direct services to victims of crime. Many of these services are provided by agencies that are members of the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault.

Services are defined as efforts that respond to the emotional and physical needs of crime victims, assist primary and secondary victims of crime to stabilize their lives after victimization, help victims to understand and participate in the criminal justice system, and provide victims of crime with a measure of safety and security.

The Victims' Services division administers federal funding from the Office for Violent Crimes (OVC); Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Assistance; and the STOP (Services, Training, Officers, Prosecution) Office for Violence Against Women Formula Grant program (OVW).

## Federal Funding Streams

Victims Assistance Grants	
Funding Stream	Program Information/ Purpose Areas
<i>Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Assistance Grant</i>	Established in 1984, Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) grants are awarded to agencies located within law enforcement, courts, corrections, and not for profit agencies. As the state administrating agency, the ICJI receives and administers approximately \$7.5 million per year to sub-grantees whose services assist with domestic violence shelters, victims' advocates, local law enforcement programs, and support programs associated with the state coalitions.
<i>Office on Violence Against Women (STOP) Grants</i>	Established in 1994, the Violence Against Women Act brought about the implementation of the STOP Formula Grants. These grants are designed to address needs and issues resulting in crimes against women, such as domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

Figure 7: Victims Assistance Funding Streams.

Victims Services Division Federal Awards	
Funding Stream	2007
Child Abuse	\$972,235.00
Domestic Violence	\$1,981,493.00
Sexual Assault	\$830,577.00
DUI/DWI Crashes	\$177,598.00
Survivors of Homicide Victims	\$147,112.00
Assault	\$190,014.00
Adults Molested as Children	\$122,559.00
Elder Abuse	\$74,772.00
Robbery	\$160,670.00
Other Violent Crimes	\$211,765.00
Total Awarded to Underserved Populations	\$1,084,490.00
Total Awarded	\$4,868,795.00

Figure 8: Victims Assistance Federal Awards.



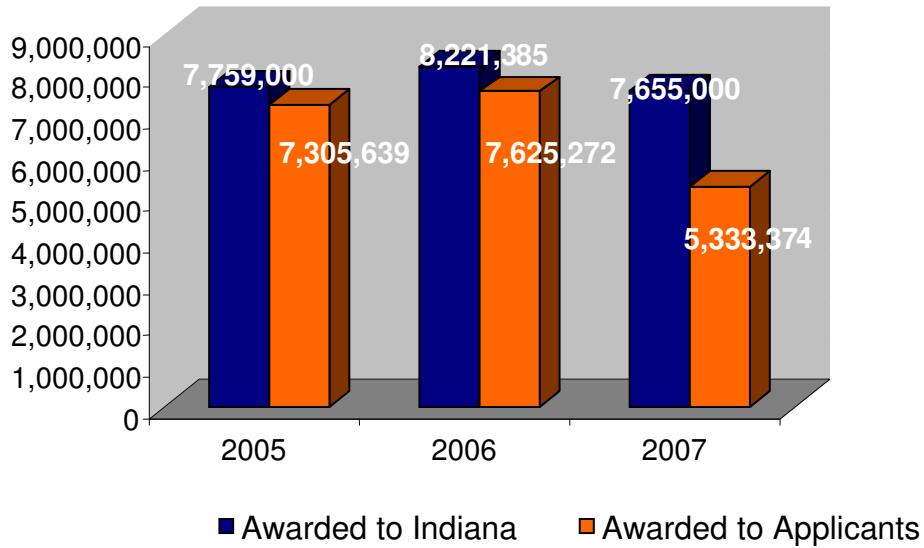
**VOCA Funding (2005–2007)**

Figure 9: VOCA Funding (2005–2007).

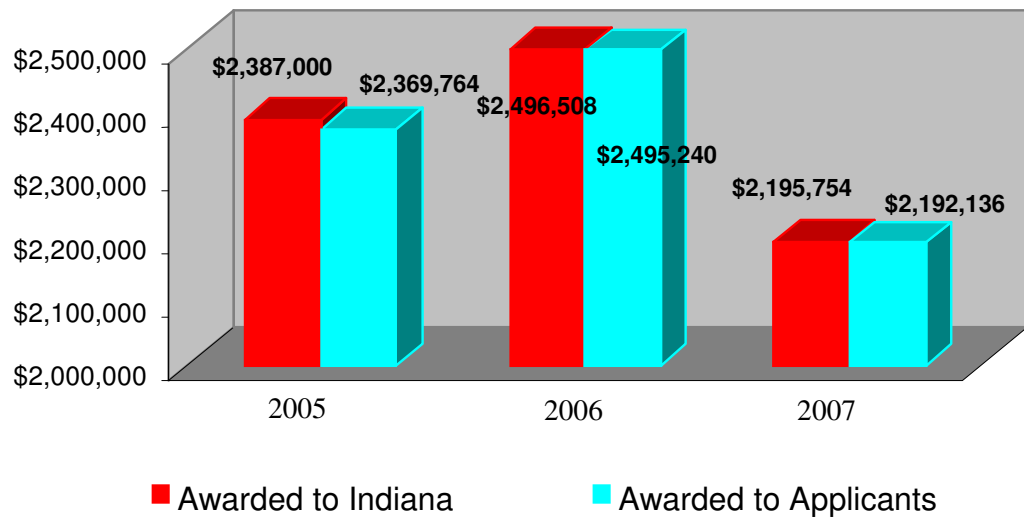
**STOP Funding (2005–2007)**

Figure 10: STOP Funding (2005–2007).

## Program Overview

VOCA funds aid in the development of law enforcement training, educating service providers on best practices, and developing coordinated efforts to reduce violence against women in Indiana.



VOCA and STOP award amounts and funding changes, along with the gaps of funds that sub-grantees have received due to federal funding decreases, are indicated in Figures 7 and 8.



VOCA funds are used to address specific purpose areas that respond to the emotional and physical needs of victims. The purpose areas include providing services to primary and secondary victims and stabilizing their lives as much as possible after victimization. Funds are allocated to: (1) assist with victims who are required to participate in the criminal justice system, (2) provide services to increase safety and security, and (3) assist victims of violent crimes by supporting programs that promote education and advocacy with the victim's compensation fund.

VOCA assistance guidelines state that at least 10 percent of funds awarded to the state must be allocated to the following areas:

- Child abuse;
- Sexual assault;
- Domestic violence; and
- Underserved populations.

STOP funds address more specific purposes. Funds include 15 areas in which sub-grantees may use program funds to best meet the needs of victims and address the needs specific to OVW and the Violence Against Women Act. These areas include response against domestic violence, sexual assault, and dating violence. Services are also provided to populations identified as underserved.

The division identified four underserved populations related to addressing violence against women, they include: Latino/Hispanic, rural, elderly, and disabled populations. The division will address these areas in the STOP grant application and any resulting funding allocations.

Also included in the STOP purpose areas are training for law enforcement, judges, and court personnel. This funding aids with policies and protocols that address the needs of violence against women in local communities. Additionally, this funding supports statewide coordinated response efforts that expand and strengthen programs designed to address sexual crimes, offer specialized victims assistance, and provide culturally specific services that best serve and meet the needs of communities throughout Indiana.

Pursuant to STOP guidelines, the division shall allocate certain percentages of its federal award to specific priority areas as defined by OVW. These priority areas are illustrated in Figure 11 below. Within the 30 percent allotment for victims' services, 10 percent must be set aside for underserved populations and faith-based initiatives.

### OVW – STOP Funding Allocations Formula

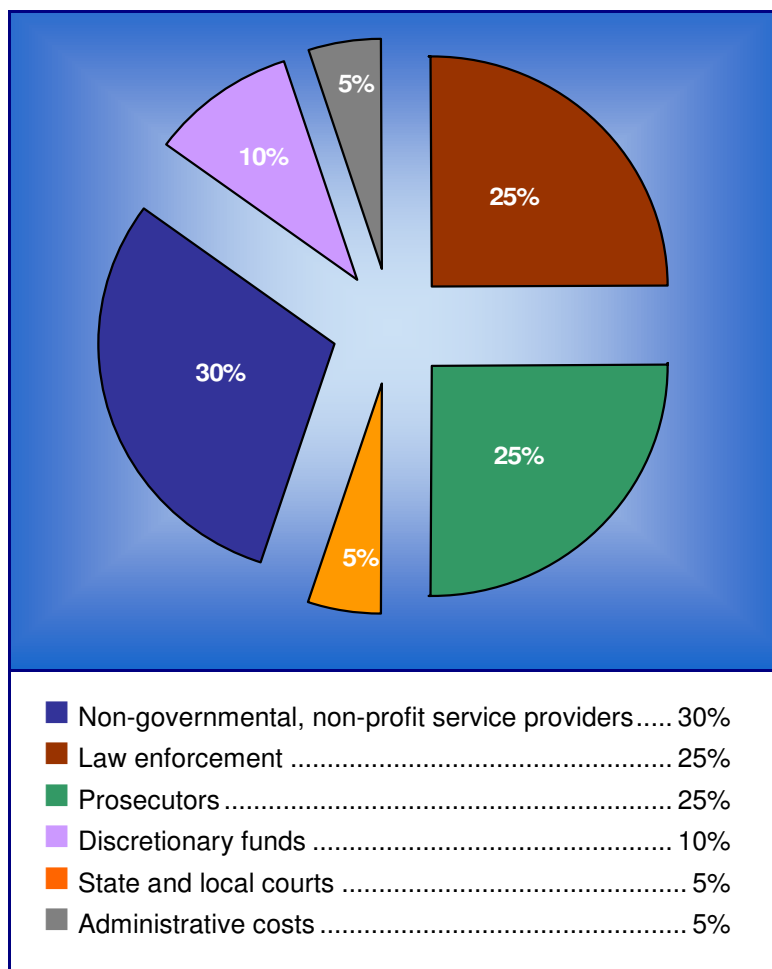


Figure 11: OVW - STOP Funding Allocations Formula.

The division has also identified nine state funding priorities in conjunction with these outlined federally, they include:

- Statewide programs including the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault, the Latino Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, and Mothers Against Drunk Driving;
- Domestic violence shelters;
- Child Advocacy centers;
- Victim advocates in prosecutors offices and law enforcement agencies;

- Domestic violence and sexual assault special prosecutors and domestic violence and sexual assault special law enforcement units;
- Court-appointed special advocates (CASA);
- Rape crisis centers;
- Counseling centers; and
- Sexual assault treatment centers.

### **Impacting Indiana**

To best address these priority areas, the division continues to maintain a competitive bid process. Applicants are required to submit a completed application each year with areas such as program purpose and need identified. Applicants also report specific performance measures regarding the program inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes that allow the division to monitor and review program progress.

On November 21, 2007, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute STOP Violence Against Women Implementation Plan was sent to the Office on Violence Against Women. The plan is part of an overall, long-term strategy developed to underscore the need for expansion, as the goal is to increase funding to areas throughout the state that are lacking in aid.

The division received reports for VOCA and STOP from the Center for Urban Policy and the Environment from the School of Public Affairs and Environmental Affairs at Indiana University—Purdue University at Indianapolis. Both publications addressed the need for the division to evaluate programs for compliance, and to monitor for clear and concise goals and objectives from applicants who seek federal funding.

The report highlighted areas that the division needs to improve training, monitoring, and evaluations for sub-grantees who receive funding from ICJI and the Victims' Services division. The report also highlights trends in victims' services related to increases in crime statistics, population growth by race and ethnicity, and the increase of criminal reporting and support services in rural areas.

The division has modified its sub-grantee application to include areas in which applicants will include additional information on such areas as underserved populations, relationships with other agencies, the ability to address victim compensation issues, and performance measures.

## **Performance Measures**

In conjunction with the Center for Urban Policy and the Environment, the division has identified key areas of measurement for programs receiving funding. These areas include reporting to the division in such areas as victims served, referral sources, trends in crime and type of crime. Additional reporting in the area of monitoring tools to effectively report on the services received by victims and training issues for those who serve victims of crime also is required.

Within the performance measures, the division has identified fields that give more specific information regarding service providers. These include law enforcement, prosecutor's offices, domestic violence shelters, centers that provide services to victims of sexual assault, and advocates. These areas are incorporated into the sub-grantees' annual and semi-annual reporting procedures; the reports are then reviewed by division and research staff.

The reporting of such data allows the division to gain a better understanding of the type, scope, and amount of services provided to victims and the number of victims it is able to serve. In accordance with the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute performance metrics, the division is able to best identify the needs of victims and support those programs that best improve the safety, security, and emotional balance of victims to return to a stable environment.

### VOCA Performance Measure Data

#### Total Victims Served in 2007: 191,325

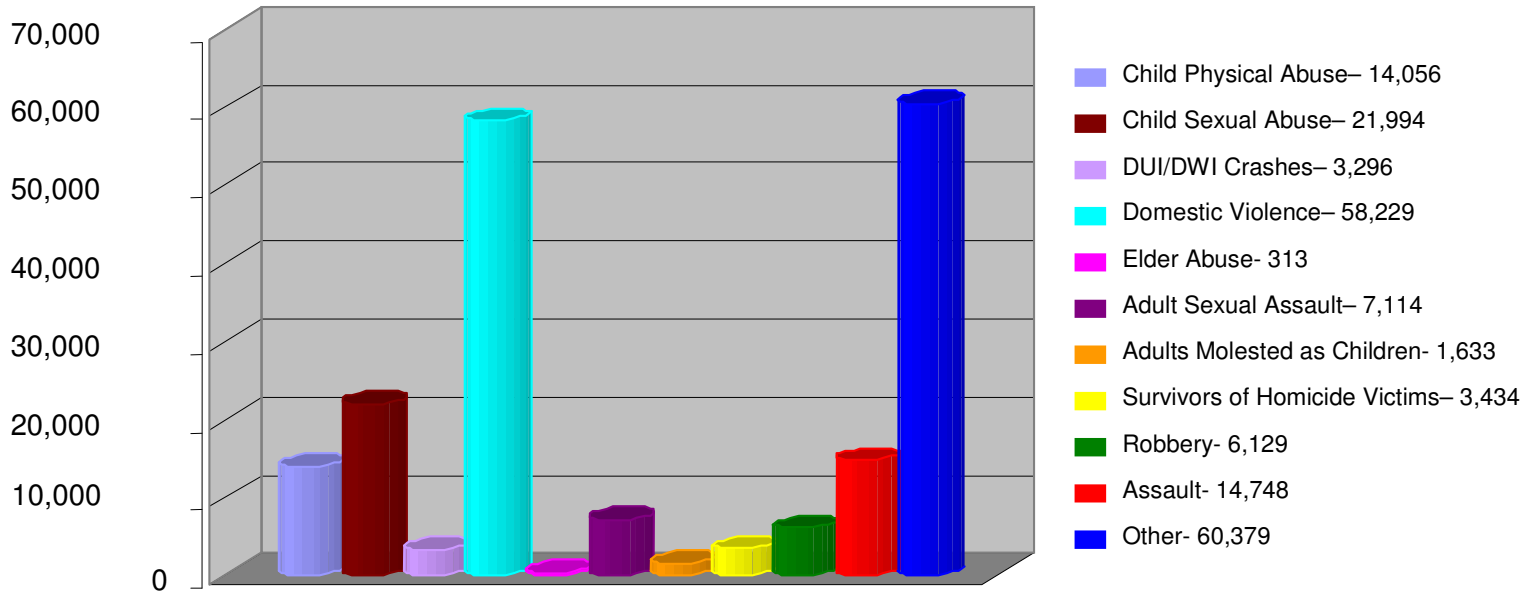


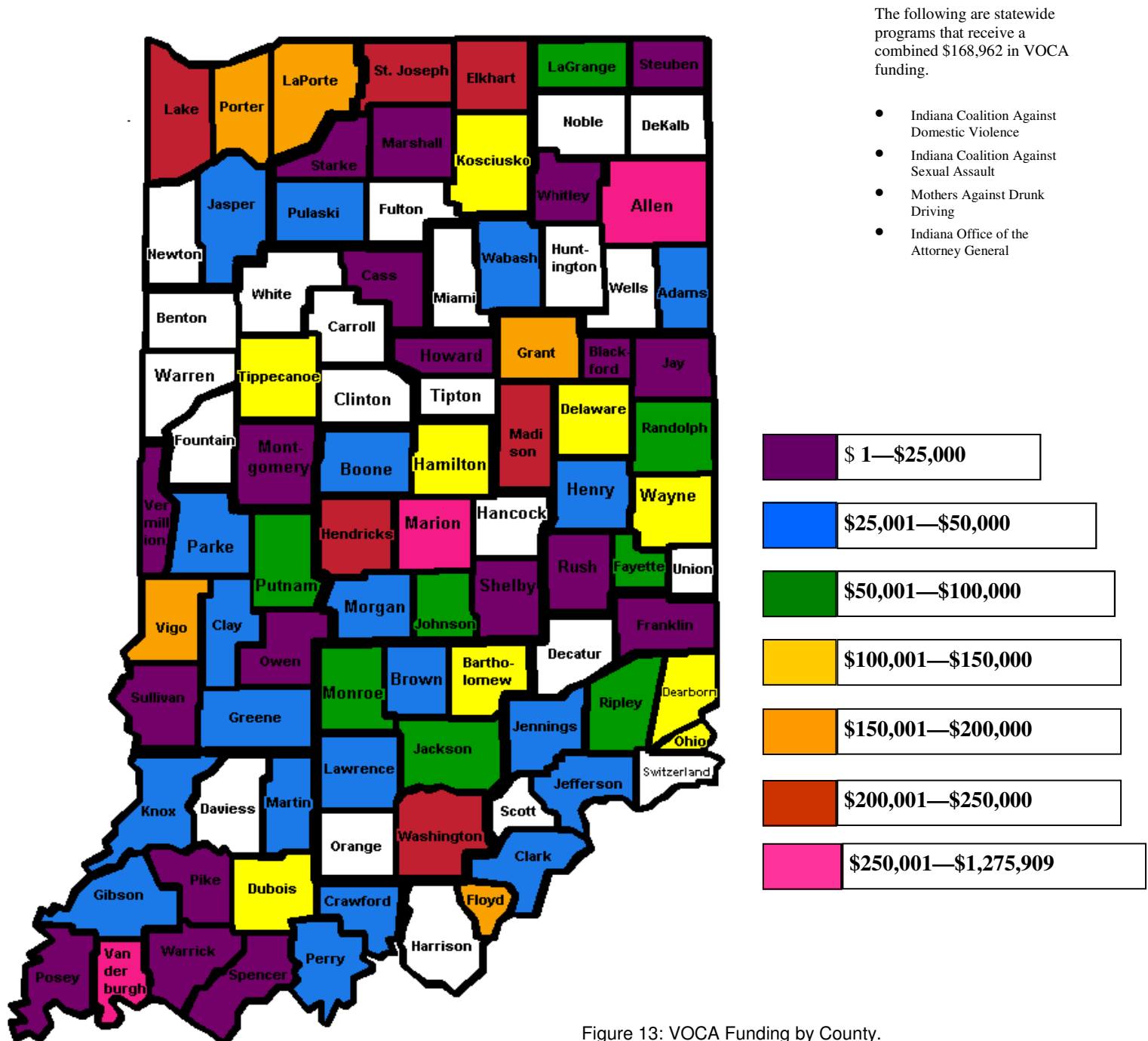
Figure 12: Total Victims Served in 2007.

With a full staff, the division has been able to monitor and process applications in a more efficient manner, thus increasing services to victims and allowing for more accurate responses to sub-grantees. The staff also has increased its training and information process with sub-grantees through regional events.

With the one additional program/compliance manager, the division will be better equipped to meet the needs of sub-grantees and to address any problem areas in a more timely manner. The division continues to strive to improve customer service and improve partnerships with agencies and programs throughout the state.

Grant funding by county for VOCA and STOP is depicted in Figures 13 and 14.

## 2007 VOCA Grant Funding by County





**Courts**

- Grantees providing court activities: 1
- Criminal charges:  
Pending charges – 10; New charges – 50
- Protection orders:  
Requested: Temporary – 1,036; Final – 1,015  
Granted: Temporary – 964; Final – 964

**Law Enforcement**

- Grantees providing law enforcement activities: 7
- Calls for assistance: 1,138
- Incident Reports: 3,605
- Protection orders granted:  
Temporary – 294; Final - 1

**Prosecutor**

- Grantees Providing Prosecution Activities: 20
- Sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking cases received: 6,404
- Cases in which charges were filed: 5,322
- Cases in which a decision was made not to file charges: 1,515
- Cases transferred to a higher or lower court: 184

**Victim Services**

- Grantees Providing Victim Services: 41
- Victims Served:  
Sexual assault – 964; Domestic violence - 10,180;  
Stalking – 186
- Shelter Services Provided:  
Emergency shelter:  
Victims – 1,106; Family members – 862  
Bed days – 50,654

Transitional housing:  
Victims – 16; Family members – 36  
Bed days - 2,696

### **2007 STOP Trainings**

- Trainings held: 4
- Attendees: 252
- Counties: 78

### 2007 STOP Grant Funding by County

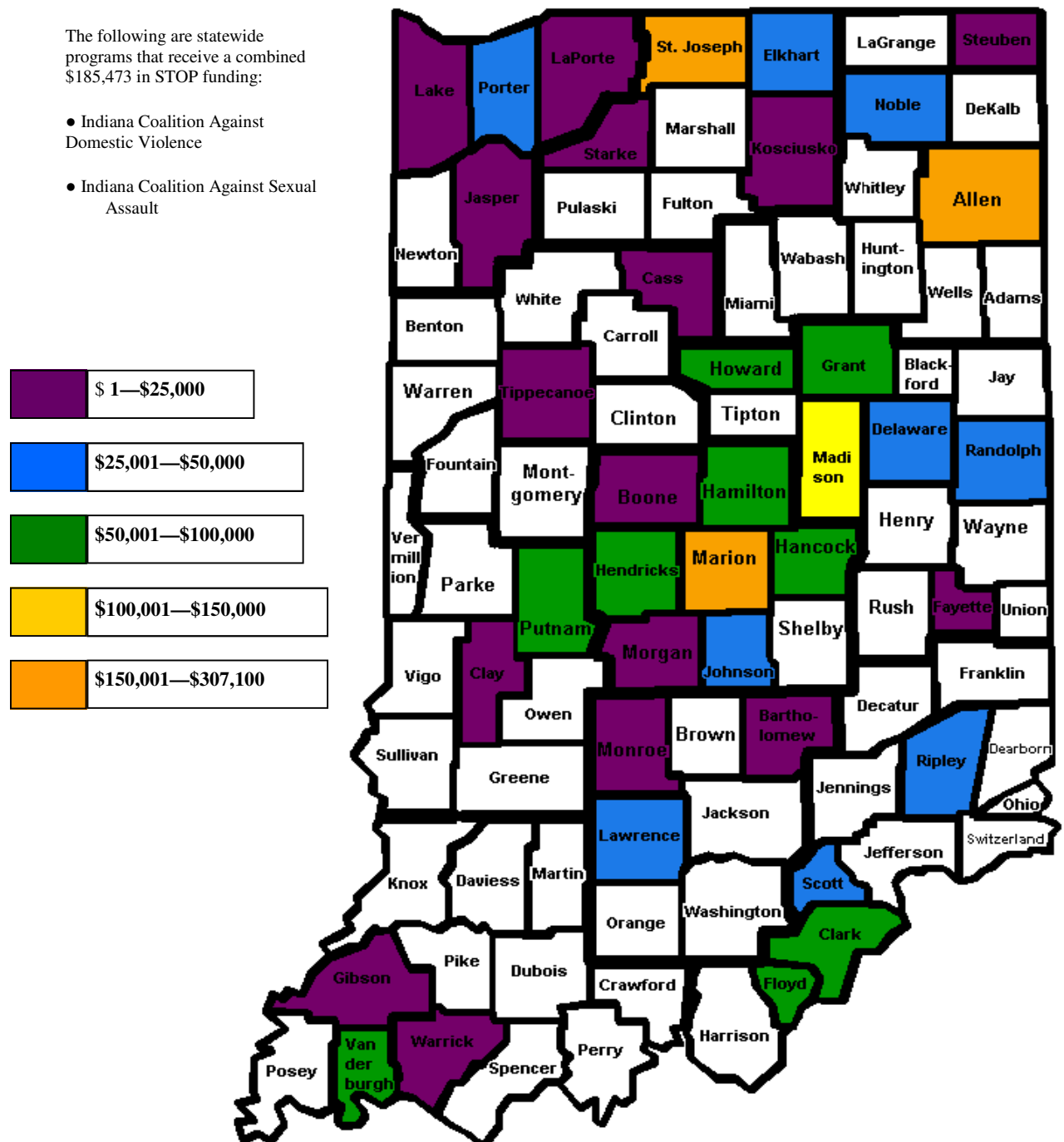


Figure 14: 2007 STOP Grant Funding by County.

## Sponsored Trainings

The Victims Services division hosted training sessions to develop strategic planning strategies. The staff also attended federally sponsored conferences. Attendance at the VOCA and STOP annual conferences provided the staff with an increased knowledge of best practices for victims' services, changes within federal reporting guidelines, training, and networking opportunities.

In October, staff members conducted five regional training sessions for all sub-grantees that were awarded funds for 2007. The trainings were held throughout Indiana in Columbus, Jasper, Fort Wayne, Winamac, and Indianapolis. The regional training sessions resulted in the training of 162 VOCA sub-grantees, representing 69 counties. All sub-grantees received information regarding federal guidelines, state guidelines, and overall grant strategies.

### **The Domestic Task Force of Gibson County Inc.**

The Domestic Violence Task Force of Gibson County, Inc, in coordination with Albion Fellows Bacon Center and the Vanderburgh County Sheriff's Department, held two one-day trainings targeting Gibson, Posey, Vanderburgh, and Warrick Counties. The training topics included: The Cycle of Violence, the Neurobiology of Trauma, and the Undetected Rapist: Investigation & Prosecution.

The training, held in Evansville reached a total of 200 people. These one-day sessions were held on two separate days to encourage full participation. The training was offered free of charge and was attended by law enforcement, victim advocates, mental and medical health workers, social service providers, and court personnel.

### **Latino Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence**

The Latino Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence held its second annual statewide conference on September 6, 2007 titled Working Together, Por Una Vida sin Violencia (translation: For a Life Without Violence). The purpose of the conference was to increase awareness about the cultural strengths and barriers of Latino communities in responding to domestic violence and sexual assault, to highlight best practices, and create a statewide networking opportunity for professionals from diverse backgrounds who serve Latino communities. Approximately 250 people from around the state attended.

### **Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault**

The Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault (INCASA) held trainings in June and July 2007 for a 40 hour standards training for sexual assault victim advocates. The training was held in Warsaw, Indiana. A total of 26 participants attended the training, while a total of 23 participants completed the training. INCASA maintains the medical evidence collection protocol for adults and children, the SART protocol for the state, and is recognized at the national level for the training curriculum implemented at the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy for stalking and sexual violence response. The training was held on Wednesdays for a five week period. They anticipated training 50-60 professionals.

## **2007 Highlights**

Through VOCA Assistance funds awarded to the ICJI by the OVC, the division has supported trainings presented by the Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault, the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Domestic Violence Task Force of Gibson County, the Indiana Child Advocacy Centers Coalition, and sponsored the Latino Coalition's Annual Conference held in Indianapolis.

Each of these events heightened sensitivity regarding issues impacting crime victims while offering training and education for service providers throughout the state. In August 2007, OVC conducted a federal site visit consisting of desk reviews and previous years' grant reviews of both the Victims Services and Victims Compensation divisions. Upon this site visit, OVC determined that both programs were in compliance with federal guidelines.

The division continued to fund sub-grantees at the same level as previous years, despite federal cuts. Moreover, the division was able to fund 16 additional programs across the state that assist victims of crime and the service providers who come to their aid.

In March 2007, the staff of the ICJI partnered with the Victims Advocacy program from the Attorney General's Office to donate essential items to victims and survivors of crime.

In April 2007, the Victim Services division collaborated with Alternatives, Inc. in Madison County, to launch National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW). The theme, "Every Victim. Every Time." encouraged all Indiana residents to take an active role in advancing the rights of victims by advocating for the expansion of services needed to rebuild their lives. In support of NCVRW, the ICJI participated in a walk for victims' rights to commemorate all Indiana residents impacted by the devastation of crime.

**National Crime Victims' Rights Week  
Walk for Victims' Rights  
Shadyside Park  
Anderson, Indiana—April 2007**



Remembering victims of crime while recognizing survivors of crime and the service providers who come to their aid.



Families shattered by violence address walkers.



Walkers receive words of inspiration.



Walkers gather before they set off on their walk for victims' rights.



## Next Steps

Long range plans for the Victims' Services division include enhancing the level of customer service provided to sub-grantees through site visits, increased desk monitoring, and training sessions, either regionally or by teleconference. The division soon will implement the STOP Plan to address the needs of underserved populations, targeting areas that have been identified by demographics as needing funding to address gaps in services.

The division will process new applications for the upcoming grant cycle and established a Grant Review Team to aid in this process. This team is comprised of staff members and professionals in the victims' services field. The division also will contact the STOP Task Force for feedback related to the review team's recommendations.

In spring 2008, the division sent customer satisfaction surveys to sub-grantees to evaluate the services provided by the division and highlight any areas of concern. In response to feedback received from the customer satisfaction surveys, the division will constantly strive to provide quality service to its programs and agencies.

The division will also resume planning and preparing to conduct sub-grantee regional training sessions. The goal is to extend the training sessions to include specific grant writing strategies and aid the programs in the process with more in-depth information.

## **Victims' Compensation Division**

The Victims' Compensation division administers the Violent Crime Victim Compensation Fund (the Fund) as established in 1978 by the Indiana General Assembly (IC 5-2-6.1). The Fund receives a percentage of court fees, work release money, restitution, 75 percent of punitive damage awards, federal grants (VOCA and STOP), and state appropriations. The Victims Compensation division maintains a close working relationship with law enforcement, prosecutors' offices, victims' advocates, sexual assault treatment centers, and medical providers.

Two types of compensation applications are used by the Fund:

- **Violent Crime Application:** The Violent Crime Application is submitted by the victim or other qualified party (e.g., parent, spouse, legal dependent, or personal representative).
- **Sex Crime Application:** The Sex Crime Application is submitted by the medical provider who performs the forensic examination.

There are significant differences in the type of compensable services available between the two types of compensation applications. An overview of each application can be found in Appendix A: Victims' Compensation division—Compensation Application Descriptions.

### **2007 Highlights**

The year 2007 marked the beginning of a concentrated effort on the part of the Victims' Compensation division to make significant improvements in the administration of the Compensation Fund. In July 2007, the ICJI entered into a partnership with Crowe Chizek & Company, which conducted an assessment of the victims' compensation claims management process and the technology used to expedite processing procedures.

This major undertaking required an extensive amount of time on behalf of everyone involved. Crowe staff worked with the Victims Compensation staff to obtain a thorough understanding of current violent crime claims processing procedures. In addition, Crowe interviewed numerous external stakeholders and conducted research related to best practices of various violent crime compensation programs nationwide. Crowe also conducted a Federal Guideline review to ensure that the division was in compliance with all federal mandates.

The resulting report findings and recommendations will be used by the division to develop new computer software applications and claim processing procedures to expedite the compensation process while providing enhanced customer service to victims and service providers.

There were several significant achievements accomplished in 2007 by the VCD:

- During 2007, the Victims' Compensation division paid more than \$6.1 million in claims from the victims' compensation fund. This is currently the largest amount ever paid in claims by this division. It is especially important to note that this milestone was achieved with a staff of three employees. This is regarded as a significant accomplishment given that other states rely on more human resources to reach comparable outcomes.
- The number of applications received and the expenses paid for violent crimes and sex crimes are depicted in Figures 15 and 16:

### Violent Crimes and Sex Crimes— Number of Applications Received

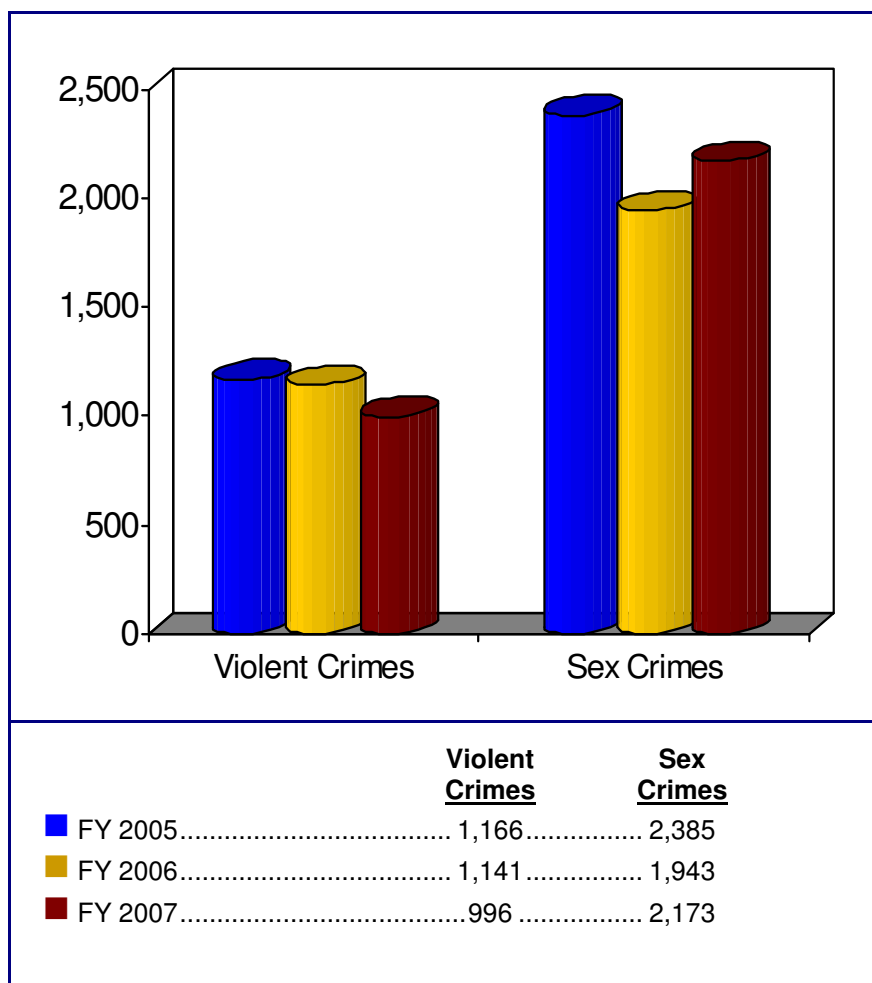


Figure 15: Violent Crimes and Sex Crimes—Number of Applications Received.

### Violent Crimes and Sex Crimes— Expenses Paid

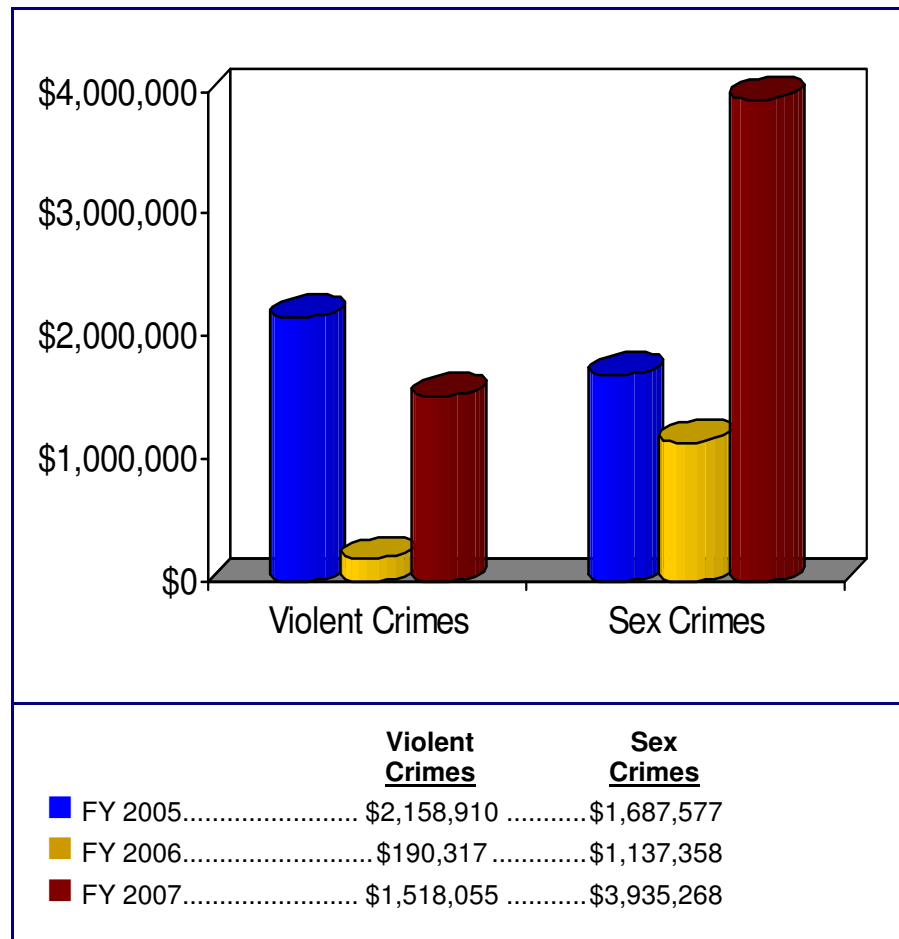


Figure 16: Violent Crimes and Sex Crimes—Expenses Paid.

## Legislative Summary

The legislative summary can be found in Appendix B:  
Victims' Compensation Division—Legislative Summary.

## Next Steps

The Victims' Compensation division's goals for 2008 are as follows:

- A thorough review of the final Crowe assessment and recommendations.
- Continue to implement best practice procedures and other measures to increase division productivity and better serve victims of violent crime throughout the state.
- Develop and implement procedures to better track and collect restitution and punitive damage awards.
- Continue working with the budget agency on locating and allocating additional funding for the Fund.
- Provide comprehensive training to victims' advocates, prosecutors, judges, attorneys, police departments, service providers, sexual assault treatment centers, mental health professionals, and funeral directors throughout the state.
- Prepare and distribute printed outreach materials. Consider public service announcements (PSAs) to be broadcast throughout the state to increase awareness of the fund and reach underserved areas and victims.
- Develop and implement a new software system to replace the existing Violent Crime Compensation database and Microsoft Excel spreadsheets.

## Youth Division

The Youth division works to improve Indiana's juvenile justice system, support programs that prevent and reduce juvenile offending, and promote positive youth development through community-wide collaboration.

Through partnerships with public, nonprofit, and private sectors, the Youth division's services include grants administration, compliance monitoring, statewide planning of strategies to improve the juvenile justice system, and provisions of helpful tools to educate the public on juvenile law and its effect on young people, their families, and society as a whole.

While the Youth division serves as the conduit to manage federal funds from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the division also is involved in community collaborations with youth-serving agencies across systems of child welfare, mental health, and education to address a variety of youth issues that are often reflected in all of these fields.

### Federal Funding Streams

The Youth Services division oversees federal funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Following is a list of the four federal grant programs currently managed by the Youth division.

- Title II Formula Grants
- Title V Community Prevention Grants
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grants
- Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws

These programs comprehensively focus on promoting positive youth development, preventing juvenile crime, and reducing juvenile offending. Specific to these programs are priority purpose areas that have been identified by federal standards to achieve juvenile delinquency prevention and reduction.

## **Federal Funding Streams**

- **The Title II** Formula Grant program offers thirty five purpose areas. Indiana has selected nine of these areas to determine funding priorities for preventing and controlling purpose areas. Each is driven by objectives to prevent and control juvenile delinquency while improving the juvenile justice system. The Formula Grants program is authorized under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002.
- **The Title V** grant program includes six purpose areas designed to prevent juvenile delinquency and violence by supporting community collaborations that enable communities to provide children, families, and institutions with the knowledge, skills, and opportunities necessary to foster healthy and nurturing environments.
- **The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)** includes 17 purpose areas and provides states and units of local government with funds to reduce juvenile offending through accountability-based initiatives with a specific focus on the offender and the juvenile justice system. Accordingly, the grant is designed to protect juveniles in the criminal justice system from inappropriate placements and harm that can occur as a result of exposure to adult criminal offenders.
- **The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL)** program focuses on prohibiting the sale, consumption, and purchase of alcohol by minors by creating deterrence through an increased presence of law enforcement and strong community outreach efforts. The scope of this program is now expanding to include a more targeted use of paid and earned media activities to raise awareness regarding underage drinking and sustain communication with partners, parents, and children regarding this initiative.



## State Funding Stream

- **The Safe Haven Program** is specific to school corporations while the overarching focus is to ensure that Indiana schools are safe and free from violence and drugs. This program must operate in accordance with specific countermeasures established by school corporations that aim to address problems related to violence and drugs. At the same time, it must reduce the use of alcohol, tobacco, and drug abuse and violent behavior and promote educational progress. This program is unique in that only school corporations are eligible to apply for grants.

## Title II Grant Review

### Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (JJSAG) March 2007



## **EUDL Promotion with Indiana Sports Corporation June 2007 USA Track and Field**



End Underage Drinking Fun Zone.



End Underage Drinking Exhibitor's Table.



Serve Kids, Serve Time Tent.

## Program Overview

### **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002**

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (the Act) was authored by Indiana Senator Birch Bayh and enacted in 1974 and reauthorized in 2002, 42 U.S.C. 5601. The Act provides funding to participating states to establish a program of juvenile delinquency prevention, offender rehabilitation, and juvenile justice system improvements.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the agency of the U.S. Department of Justice that administers the Act, is responsible for promulgating rules and regulations outlining the specific requirements applicable to states receiving funding under the Act. The Act contains four core requirements (mandates) with which states must comply to maintain eligibility for receipt of funding. The four requirements are Jail Removal, Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO), Sight and Sound Separation of Adult and Juvenile detainees, and Disproportionate Minority Contact.

To assist the division with the administration of its grant programs, the Governor's office appoints members to serve on Indiana's Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group (JJSAG). These members work with the Youth division of the ICJI to administer the funds received from OJJDP.

Under Section 223 of the JJDP Act of 2002, each state must establish a State Advisory Group of volunteers and professionals in the juvenile justice field as a condition for receipt of Formula Grants funding. The Indiana JJSAG acts as an advisory/planning body to the Youth division of the ICJI. As such, the JJSAG is responsible for aiding the Youth division in meeting the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

This includes administering federal funds from the OJJDP, promoting comprehensive planning for statewide delinquency and positive youth development, and providing guidance to legislators regarding the creation of sound juvenile policy. The administration of federal funds involves reviewing grant proposals and applications submitted to the Youth division of IJCI and then making funding recommendations to the ICJI Board of Trustees. The ICJI Board of Trustees then makes final funding decisions for all divisions of the ICJI.

A State Advisory Group must be composed of 15 to 33 members appointed by the Governor. One-fifth of the members must be younger than 24 years old when appointed. Three members must have been or currently must be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. In addition, a majority of the members must not be full-time government employees, including the chairperson.

**The JJDP Act has outlined the following requirements of State Advisory Groups (SAG):**

- Participate in the development of the state plan.
- Advise the Chief Executive and the Legislature on compliance with the core requirements of the JJD Act.
- Obtain input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.
- Review and comment on grant proposals.
- Monitor programs.

**In addition, every SAG member should:**

- Advocate the goals of the JJDP Act.
- Be knowledgeable about state and federal juvenile justice laws.
- Be an active SAG participant.
- Understand the flow of juvenile justice.
- Be familiar with facilities and programs.
- Know state and federal representatives and staff.

**2007 SAG Members:**

Heather James	Reverend Martha Granger
Susan Carpenter	Sheriff Stephen Luce
J. David Donahue	Joe Garrero
Jane Seigel	Connie Keith
Robert Bingham	Mary Wellnitz
Judge Steve David	Terry Modesitt
Dr. Roger Jarjoura	Aaron Negangard
Daimen Bathea	Rebecca Humphrey
John Wanner	Chanell Vavasseur
Timothy James	Mary Kate

## **Compliance Monitoring**

Laurie Elliott & Associates, Inc.—d/b/a the Youth Law TEAM of Indiana (YLT)—receives grant funding from the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute to implement the JJDP Act Compliance Monitoring Program. The YLT consists of a staff of four (which includes two attorneys) and the Compliance Monitoring Program (which accounts for approximately half of the services provided by the YLT on a statewide basis). Collectively, the YLT staff has more than 50 years of experience in providing training and technical assistance in JJDP Act compliance and other juvenile justice issues.

Pursuant to the JJDP Act, states must have an adequate system of monitoring for compliance with the Act's core requirements to be eligible to receive JJDP Act funds. The ICJI designated the YLT as the Compliance Monitors to inspect all facilities that hold juveniles under public authority and to ensure compliance with the Core Requirements of the JJDP Act. This includes all juvenile detention centers, county jails, local police departments, residential treatment facilities, and group homes.

The inspection process is required in order to: classify all facilities as secure or non-secure within the meaning of the JJDP Act, determine the adequacy of sight and sound separation of juveniles from adults, determine the adequacy of the handling of status offenders, and collect and verify juvenile justice data.

In early 2003, Indiana was deemed to have an inadequate system for monitoring for compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, and federal juvenile justice funds were at risk of being frozen. At that time, data was inconsistently being reported and verified, and facility identification was lacking.

Since the implementation of the Web-based reporting system in July 2006, over 900 facilities that have the ability to either house or hold juveniles under public authority have been identified. Data reporting has increased by over 500 percent. The state has continued to increase its capacity to provide training and technical assistance to stakeholders and receive data for confirmation of compliance with the JJDP Act.

In addition to expansion of the compliance monitoring universe, the training and technical component of the compliance monitoring program has been nationally recognized and will be highlighted in the first quarter of 2008 in a national publication presented by OJJDP.

As a result of these efforts, the state has continued to receive federal juvenile justice funds which total more than \$1.5 million dollars annually.

### **Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC)**

Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) addresses efforts to reduce the proportion of juveniles detained or confined in secure detention facilities, secure correctional facilities, jails, and lockups who are members of minority groups—if such proportion exceeds the proportion such groups in the general population [Section 223(a) (23) of the JJDP Act].

Statistics show that Indiana has a significantly disproportionate representation of the minority population in its juvenile system. Specifically, among African-American youth, approximately 10 percent of this group makes up the juvenile population, while 39 percent of the youth confined in Indiana correctional facilities are African-American.

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**“In 2007, during the most recent audit of Indiana’s Compliance Monitoring System conducted by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), it was noted by OJJDP that Indiana’s system now ranks in the top 10 percent nationwide.”**

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The Youth division works in collaboration with the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group and the ICJI Board of Trustees, to support the issue of reducing minority overrepresentation by focusing a significant part of its funding through the Title II Formula Grant Program on DMC. Through organizational partnership and community collaboration, the Youth division engages in research and planning to strategically combat disproportionality in the juvenile system.

Currently, the ICJI is collecting data through the Quest case management system. The purpose is to provide information and statistics for research to more accurately provide community-based strategies that will address and reduce the overrepresentation of minorities in the juvenile justice system.

### **Mental Health Initiative**

Throughout 2007, the Youth division has taken considerable steps to engage in initiatives that focus on addressing the prevalence of mental health issues among youth in the juvenile justice system. Studies show that 50 to 70 percent of detained and incarcerated youth in the United States have mental health disorders, and the majority of detained youth were not screened, assessed, or treated.

In Indiana, a recent study of juvenile detention facilities found well over 50 percent of the juveniles detained have mental health and/or substance abuse problems. The ICJI's Youth division provides funding support to a mental health pilot initiative that would provide Indiana with a systematic program to screen, assess, and treat children with mental health disorders in the juvenile justice system.

The six participating pilot sites (Johnson, Marion, Porter, Clark, Bartholomew, and Lake) have developed and implemented protocols, policies, and procedures. They have received training on the MAYSI-2 screening instrument and meet on a monthly basis to discuss successes and challenges throughout the development process. This project is expected to expand to five additional counties in 2008.



**Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI)**

The Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) has developed the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative to encourage that juveniles in the justice system have opportunities to experience healthy development as they grow and chances to make successful transitions to adulthood. An initiative that is represented across the nation, AECF has chosen Indianapolis as one of its most recent sites to analyze the issue of securing alternatives to detention.

Along with major key players in the juvenile justice field, including juvenile judges, probation staff, educators, law enforcement, policy makers, community members, and faith-based leaders, the ICJI supports the efforts of the Marion County Superior Court to find strategies that will greatly and positively impact Indiana in detention reform. The objectives of JDAI are:

- To eliminate inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention.
- To minimize failures to appear and incidents of delinquent behavior.
- To redirect public finances to successful reform strategies.
- To improve conditions in secure detention facilities.

As a new site, Marion County is in an exploratory and discovery stage, and is progressing in its work to meet the objectives of JDAI. Currently, Marion County has working groups that focus on detention admissions; special detention populations; detention alternatives; utilization; case processing and disproportionate minority contact and confinement. Each of these committees focuses on a particular aspect of juvenile detention reform to examine and improve practices, policies, and protocols related to juvenile detention.

The staff of the Marion County Juvenile Detention Facility has worked diligently with the JDAI committees to collect, study, and review risk assessment data. Working together, the two entities developed and implemented a highly effective risk assessment instrument. As a result of their efforts, the Marion County Juvenile Detention Facility has experienced a steady decline in its facility count since May 2007.

## Impacting Indiana

### Title II Allocation by Purpose Area Total Title II Amount Awarded: \$1,215,000

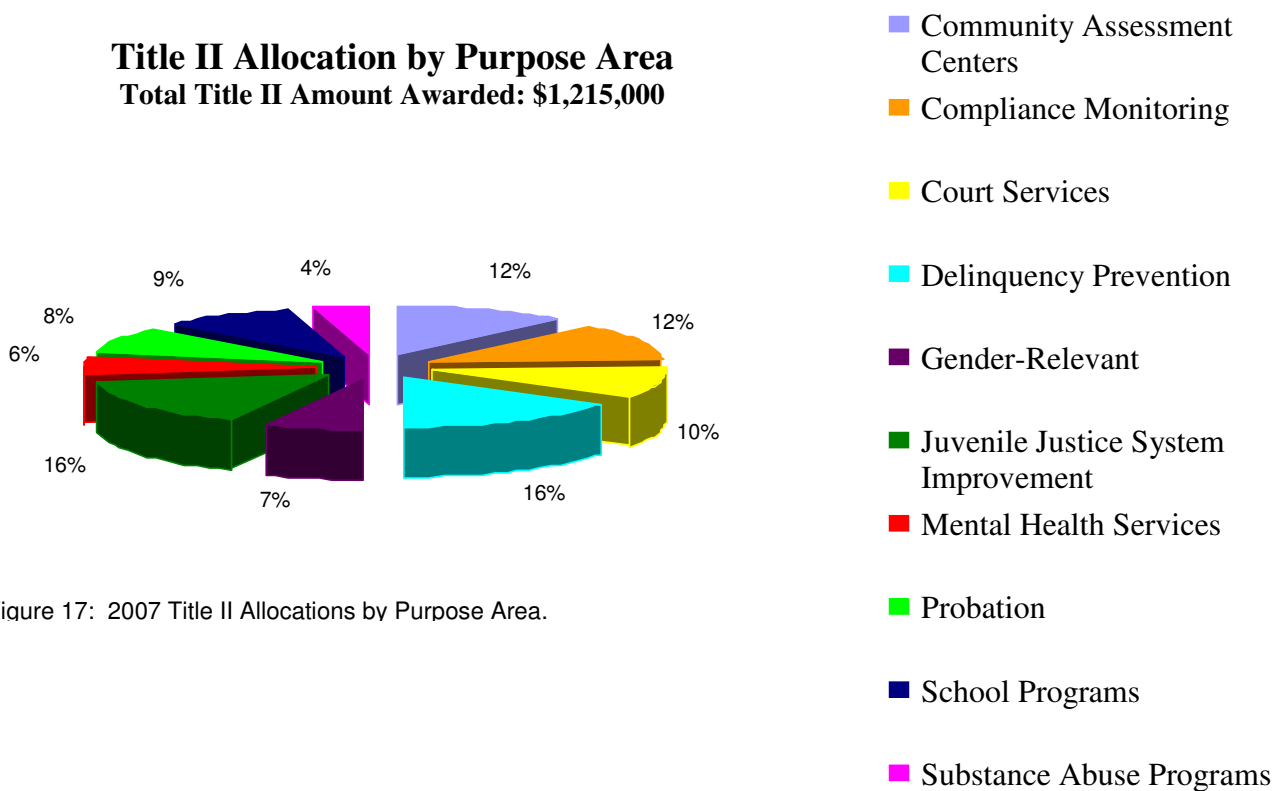


Figure 17: 2007 Title II Allocations by Purpose Area.

## Performance Measures

Title II Program Areas & Appropriations For October 1, 2006 – September 30, 2007		
Program Area	Number of Awards	Amount of Funds
PA 2: Alternatives to Detention	1	\$75,504
PA7: Court Services	1	\$54,017
PA9: Delinquency Prevention	7	\$183,290
PA10: Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)	1	\$122,583
PA13: Gender-Specific Services	2	\$99,892
PA14: Graduated Sanctions	1	\$39,400
PA17: Jail Removal		2
Title II Performance Data For October 1, 2006 – September 30, 2007		
Performance Indicator	Data	# of Sub-grantees Reporting
Percent of Projects Using an Evidence-based model	32%	22
Total Number of Program Youth Served	40,655 (avg. per sub-grantee: 2,140)	19
Percent of Program Youth Completing Program Requirements	91%	17
Percent of Youth Exhibiting Change in Any Target Behavior	81%	15
Improved Family Relationships	83%	4
Reduced Suspension from School	50%	1
Improved Self-Esteem	83%	2

Figure 18: Title II Program Areas and Performance Data.

## 2007 Highlights

During 2007, the Youth division of the ICJI was instrumental in identifying the disproportionate treatment of minority children by partnering with professionals within the state's juvenile justice, child welfare, and education systems. Through combined efforts, approximately 500 community leaders—representing more than 70 agencies statewide—convened on a regular basis to discuss current policies and practices that contribute to disproportionality and subsequently began to identify possible interventions for reducing disproportionate minority contact.

The statewide disproportionality committee also partnered with other state agencies to assist with authoring legislation which resulted in the establishment of a statewide Commission on Disproportionality of Youth Services. The Commission is charged with addressing disproportionality in the child welfare, juvenile justice, education, and mental health systems. Thousands of volunteer hours have been invested by passionate community leaders who have the ability to influence systemic improvements and reduce DMC.

## Next Steps

The Youth division continues to evaluate performance in order to provide more effective and efficient approaches to serving juveniles and stakeholders of the juvenile justice system in the state of Indiana. As the staff of the Youth division strives to maximize the impact of its programs, they also strive to improve relationships with sub-grantees.

One of the division's larger goals—and fundamental to its grant process—is developing a standard of practice that benefits its sub-grantees, those served by its grants, and the agency as a whole. The agency recognizes a great need for sub-grantee accountability and understanding of its expectations to function as a successful, fluid operation. To achieve this, within the next six months, the division plans to provide ongoing technical assistance for each grant program at each grant cycle. The expected results will yield clear expectations, effective communication, trust, and reporting accountability between the grantees and the agency.

A second goal of the division is to have an increased statewide presence through cause-marketing partnerships and targeted collaborations. As the division engages in community-based problem solving, the scope of its work expands and the effectiveness of its programs strengthens.

Over this past year, the agency has engaged in ventures of community-based problem solving that will have a huge impact in moving Indiana to the top in juvenile justice. Currently the agency is involved in identifying disproportionate minority contact and confinement, identifying alternatives to detention, and linking mental health risk factors with delinquency.

As the agency seeks more funding opportunities and community outreach venues, its aim is to have strong systems in place to create an infrastructure conducive to Indiana's success in the juvenile justice field.

## The Governor's Council on Impaired & Dangerous Driving

The Governor's Council on Impaired & Dangerous Driving (the council) serves as the public opinion catalyst for statewide action to reduce death and injury on Indiana roadways.



The council serves as the traffic safety focal point in Indiana and provides ongoing support to state and local traffic safety advocates. The intended goals of all of the council's efforts are to reduce death, injuries and economic costs associated with motor vehicle crashes.

The council works with the Traffic Safety division of the ICJI in an advisory capacity to ensure that funding received by this division from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is effectively administered to state and local organizations. The council's advisory board, a group of 22 volunteers, is appointed by the governor to make traffic safety policy recommendations.

### **The distinguished members of the Council are as follows:**

**Mr. Curtis Hill—Chair**  
Elkhart County Prosecutor

**Superintendent Dr. Paul Whitesell, Ph.D.**  
Indiana State Police  
Chief of Police David Gilbert  
Marion, Indiana Police

**Mr. Stephen Johnson**  
Indiana Prosecuting Attorney's Council

**Dr. James E. Klaunig, M.D.**  
Professor of Toxicology, IU School of Medicine

**Mr. Joseph E. Wainscott Jr., Executive Director**  
Indiana Department of Homeland Security

Dr. Marilyn Bull, M.D.  
Riley Hospital for Children

Mr. Jason Hutchens  
Indiana Criminal Justice Institute

Mr. Gary Secrest  
Attorney General's Office

Dr. Dean Hawley, MD  
I.U. School of Medicine

Mr. Jim Downey  
NHTSA, (*Ret.*)

Mr. David Heath  
Alcohol Tobacco Commission

Mr. Todd Myer  
Boone County Prosecutor's Office

Mr. Ron Stiver  
Commissioner, BMV

Mr. Randy Koester  
Indiana Department of Correction

Mr. Ed Perez  
State Farm Insurance

Dr. Sue Ellen Reed  
Indiana Department of Education

## Traffic Safety Division

The Traffic Safety division administers federal funding granted to Indiana from the National Highway Safety Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to support programs that are designed to reduce the number of people injured and killed in traffic related crashes each year. The division relies on a data-driven approach to ensure resources are targeted toward problem areas. Such areas are identified as having the greatest possible impact on reducing the number of lives lost and injuries sustained on Indiana's roadways.

The division promotes traffic safety activities on state and local levels through the development of a comprehensive Highway Safety Plan (HSP). The HSP describes the projects and activities planned to reach national and state traffic safety goals in areas identified for priority programs.

### Funding Strategy

In order to determine funding eligibility and award amounts in 2008, the ICJI will continue to use its objective, two-pronged funding formula. Using a combined blanket and targeted funding strategy, the formula allows focus to be placed on high fatality counties while continuing funding on a statewide basis.

To create a maximum funding level for each group, the Traffic Safety division established the following four county population categories:

- Small (population fewer than 30,000).
- Medium (population between 30,000 and 49,000).
- Large, (population between 50,000 and 99,000).
- Extra Large (population greater than 100,000).



The second part of the formula involves targeting counties with the highest fatality numbers with additional funding beyond the blanket approach. Funding is made available through de-obligated funds carried over from the previous fiscal year's sub-grantees. Using unrestrained, speed, and alcohol-related crashes or fatalities, the ICJI will continue to examine trends as indicators for increased funding. The goal is to identify those jurisdictions that account for the majority of the state's traffic fatalities.

## **Federal Funding Streams**

### **Section 402**

Based on problems identified by the state, section 402 program funds are used to support the state's highway performance plan. Section 402 funds act as a resource to support programs that address a wide range of highway safety problems related to human factors that contribute to the reduction of crashes, death, and injury.

### **Section 410 (J8)**

Section 410 funds are used to support the development, implementation, or continued enforcement of programs aimed at reducing traffic safety problems from persons driving under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance.

### **Section 405A**

The occupant protection incentive grant provides funds to be used only for the development, implementation, or continued enforcement of programs aimed at reducing highway deaths and injuries resulting from individuals riding unrestrained or improperly restrained in motor vehicles.

**Section 2010**

Section 2010 of SAFETEA-LU established a new program to encourage states to adopt and implement effective programs to reduce the number of single- and multi-vehicle crashes involving motorcyclists. Section 2010 funds are specifically limited to motorcyclist safety training and motorcyclist awareness programs, including improvement of training curricula, delivery of training, recruitment or retention of motorcyclist safety instructors, and public awareness and outreach programs.

**Section 408**

Section 408 provides funding for the state to develop and implement traffic information system improvements. Section 408 funds are provided for the improvement of timeliness, accuracy, and uniformity of safety data. Funds also support the linking of state data systems, specifically traffic records with other data systems within the state.

**Section 154**

Section 154 funds are used to encourage states to enact open container laws. States can also transfer funds to be used for alcohol-impaired driving countermeasures.

**Section 157 Incentive Program and Innovative Programs**

The state may use Section 157 incentive grant fund for any Title 23 U.S.C. projects including highway safety and construction programs. Innovative grant funding can be used to support programs aimed at increasing safety belt use.

## Budget Breakdown

The traffic safety budget breakdown by program area is depicted in Figure 19, and the fiscal summary is depicted in Figure 20. The program cost summary can be found in Appendix D: Traffic Safety Division—Program Cost Summary.

### 2007 Traffic Safety Budget Breakdown by Program Area

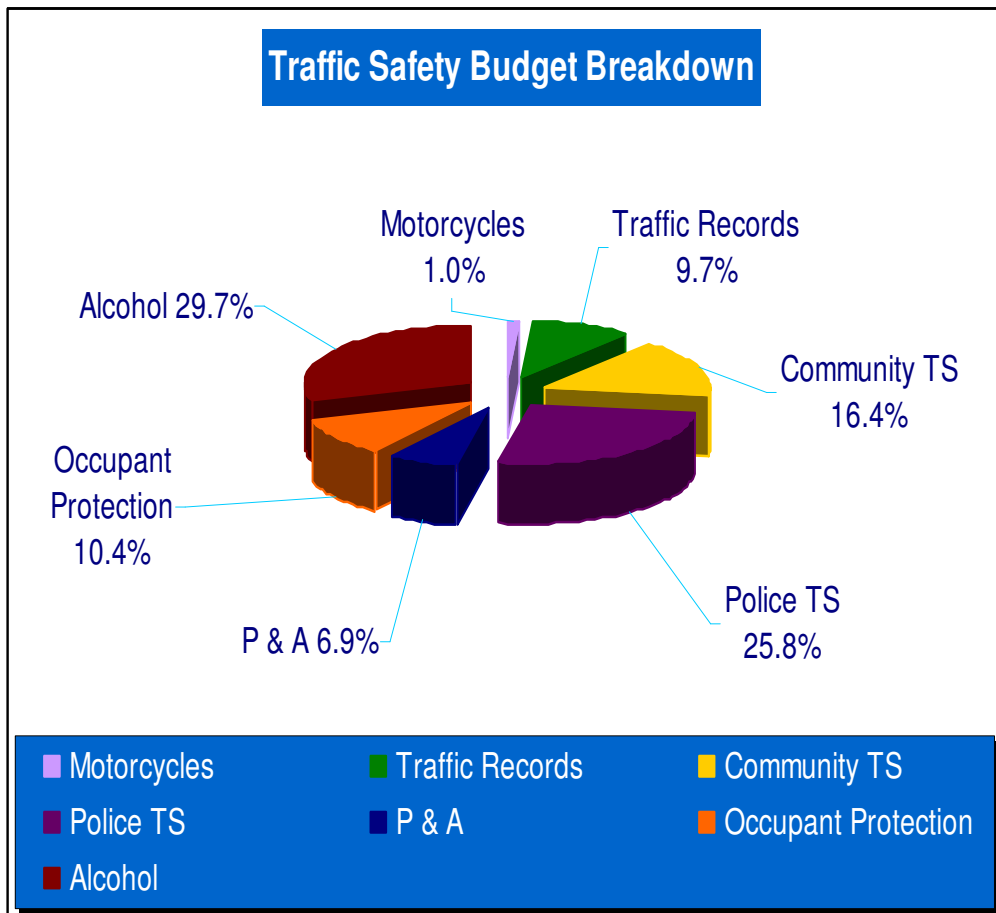


Figure 19: Traffic Safety Budget Breakdown by Program Area.

Fiscal Summary								
Program Area	402	410J8	405aJ2	2010	408	154AL	157PT	Total
P&A	\$895,677	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$895,677
Occupant Protection	\$885,500	—	\$361,487	—	—	—	\$99,806	\$1,346,793
PTS	\$2,424,009	\$608,906	—	—	—	\$228,000	\$75,000	\$3,335,915
CTS	\$941,089	\$550,000	\$413,333	—	—	\$209,288	—	\$2,113,710
Traffic Records	\$330,000	\$110,000	—	—	\$812,005	—	—	\$1,252,005
Motorcycles	—	—	—	\$122,952	—	—	—	\$122,952
Total	\$5,028,437	\$2,861,306	\$774,820	\$122,952	\$812,005	\$2,682,013	\$174,806	\$12,456,338

Figure 20: Fiscal Summary.

## Performance Measures

A substantive review and analysis of relevant traffic safety data determined which program areas would be addressed in 2007. Priority was established for the areas having the greatest possible impact in reducing the number of lives lost and injuries sustained on state roadways. Year-round data analysis was used to identify traffic crash issues and trends.

In response to an already high level of public interest in traffic safety, the TSD identified the following five data-driven key target areas for focus in 2007:

- Occupant protection.
- Impaired driving.
- Young drivers.
- Motorcycle safety.
- Speed and aggressive driving.

With a focus on these five target areas, baseline rates were established for the following:

- Fatalities.
- Alcohol related fatalities.
- Percent of alcohol-related fatalities.
- Safety belt use.
- Motorcycle related fatalities.

The primary sources of data used in problem identification for 2007 include the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), driver and vehicle reports maintained by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV), Center for Urban Policy and the Environment (the Center), and the Automated Reporting Information Exchange System (ARIES). As it became available throughout the previous year, the TSD also was able to use the improved data to make program adjustments as needed.

In addition to members of the TSD, other stakeholders involved in setting performance goals for 2007 included members of the Governor's Council on Impaired & Dangerous Driving (the Council).

Due to the improvements in the ARIES system and its continued partnership with the Center, the TSD was able to expand its approach to setting goals and performance measures for 2008. Members of the TSD met with sub-committee members of the council (which included representatives from several traffic safety partners) including The Center, the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT), the Indiana University Medical Center—Department of Toxicology, the Riley Hospital for Children, NHTSA, State Farm Insurance, and the Marion Police Department.

The members were asked for their input and desired goals for each of the five key target areas identified by the TSD (alcohol, safety belt use, young drivers, motorcycles, and dangerous driving). Through re-visiting goals set in 2007 and examining trend and successes over the last year, it was determined that short term and long term goals should be set for each priority area. Quantitative targets were based on five- to ten-year trends, depending on the priority area.

## **2007 Highlights**

Among the many highlights of 2007 was the improved quality and timeliness of motor vehicle crash data made available to the TSD. The year 2007 also marked the beginning of a large, data-driven focus for the TSD. The division now uses data analysis as the primary foundation of problem identification. As a result, a review and analysis of relevant traffic safety data determined program areas to be addressed for this year.

One of the greatest achievements of 2007 was the passage of HB 1237 which resulted in Indiana's occupant protection law becoming more comprehensive. The state's safety belt law now requires all passenger motor vehicle occupants to wear their safety belts, in all areas of the vehicle (front, middle and back seats).

With the passage of this bill, Indiana received \$15.7 million in incentive funding from NHTSA to improve traffic safety initiatives throughout Indiana.

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**“Indiana's overall safety belt use increased to an all time high of 87.9 percent in 2007.”**

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The passage of HB 1237 also eliminated the pickup truck exemption in Indiana's occupant protection law. Although the law became effective on July 1, 2007, results of the May 2007 observational safety belt survey indicated that safety belt use in trucks was already rising. Safety belt use in trucks arched 65.7 percent, a 13-point increase over the May 2006 rate (52.7 percent). Additionally, Indiana's overall safety belt use increased to an all-time high of 87.9 percent in May of 2007.



Governor Daniels signing HB 1237 into law, giving Indiana one of the most comprehensive safety belt laws in the nation. Senator Wyss (left) and Representative Welch, (right) co-sponsors to the law look on.

## Traffic Safety News Conference Announcing HB 1237



State Health Commissioner Dr. Judith Monroe (Indiana State Department of Health) ties safety belt use into promoting overall public health; Indiana Government Center – June, 2007.



Co-Author of HB 1237, Senator Tom Wyss remarks on the passing of the legislation; Indiana Government Center -June, 2007.

**“By September 2007, over 88 percent of the year’s crash reports were being submitted electronically.”**



With respect to Indiana's data advancements, the primary sources of data used by the TSD is derived from ARIES—previously referred to as eVCRS. This advancement greatly expedited the process of running queries and obtaining valid and up to date crash data. Due to the success of 2007 electronic crash report initiative, there was also a steep increase in the number of electronically submitted crash reports.

By September 2007, over 88 percent of the year's crash reports were being submitted electronically. July of 2007 boasted a monthly electronic submission rate of almost 94 percent, which was sustained in the following months. The increase in electronic submissions enabled the TSD to improve the quality and timeliness of data used in new research.

Another research-focused accomplishment in 2007 was the publication of a series of Indiana Traffic Safety Fact Sheets. Through a partnership with the Indiana University Center for Urban Policy and the Environment (the Center), a collection of the state's motor vehicle facts and trends covering many different aspects of traffic safety were compiled.

Fact sheet topics included: alcohol, children, large trucks, light trucks, motorcycles, occupant protection, pickup trucks, speed, and young drivers. The fact sheets were completed in July of 2007 using 2006 data. They were distributed to law enforcement agencies for their use in developing local traffic safety problem identifications. Additionally, the first Indiana Crash Facts book was completed for the first time in six years.

The Center also produced county profile fact sheets for all 92 of Indiana's counties. The improvement of the ARIES system also enabled the Center to provide the ICJI with 2006 data analysis within the second quarter of 2007, where in the past reliable data was not available until much later in the fiscal year. In the future, these fact sheets and county profiles will be published on a yearly basis.

In addition to the noted successes, each program area of the TSD was able to boast many achievements throughout the fiscal year, highlighted in the following sections. The end of 2007 marked the first full year that the TSD was able to comprehensively implement effective and far-reaching programmatic strategies to drive the grant administration processes. The TSD of the ICJI looks forward to building on this foundation in order to achieve even greater success as it relates to creating measurable life-saving behavioral changes that will ultimately benefit all Indiana residents for years to come.

Highlights of specific projects and activities conducted during 2007 are illustrated in Figure 21:

<b>Occupant Protection</b>		
<b>2007 Goal</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
Increase the percent of the population using safety belts from 84.3 percent in 2006 to 87.0 percent for the same time period in 2007.	Indiana's overall safety belt use reached an all time high of 88.4 percent in May 2007, over 1 percentage point higher than the goals set for the fiscal year.	Yes
To decrease the number of fatalities for young adults 24 years of age and younger from 253 in 2005 to 225 in 2007.	Preliminary results from 2007 indicate that Indiana continues to make strides in reducing young adults being involved in fatal crashes. In 2006, there were 224 fatalities; preliminary results for 2007 show 187 fatalities for this age group.	Yes

Figure 21: Occupant Protection.

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**“Safety belt use in trucks rose to 81.8 percent; a 30-point increase from 2006.”**

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The passage of HB 1237 closed the state’s pickup truck loophole requiring all occupants of passenger motor vehicles to wear a safety belt regardless of how a vehicle is plated or registered. As a result, roadside observational surveys indicated that safety belt use in (pickup) trucks rose to 81.8 percent; a 30-point increase over the December 2006 rate of 52.3 percent among this group of drivers.

In 2007, the TSD continued to fund the Automotive Safety Program (ASP) located at the Indiana University School of Medicine. The ASP works to raise awareness regarding preventable injuries, which are the leading public health threat to children today. The ASP additionally administers the “Project LOVE” child passenger restraint voucher program. Through this program, an increased number of child passenger safety seat vouchers were distributed statewide, climbing from 528 in FY06 to 919 in 2007.

According to a report published by the ASP, there was a 27 percent increase in the total number of child seats provided to the public, jumping from 3,649 in 2006 to 4,651 in 2007. Last, child passenger safety seat inspections increased more than 30 percent—from 8,304 inspections conducted in 2006, to 10,868 inspections conducted in 2007.

Information on the impaired driving program appears in Figure 22.

<b>Impaired Driving Program</b>		
<b>2007 Goal</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
To reduce the number of alcohol-related fatalities from 320 in 2005 to 299 in 2007.	Preliminary numbers prior to imputation show 184 alcohol-related fatalities with a testing rate of 69 percent on all fatalities.	Likely
To reduce the percentage of alcohol-related fatalities from 34.1 percent in 2005 to 32 percent in 2007.	Preliminary alcohol-related fatalities appear to have decreased considerably in 2007. Even after NHTSA imputes the remaining fatalities that were not tested for BAC (25 percent), conservative estimates show Indiana will decrease alcohol-related fatalities to 31 percent in 2007 versus 36 percent in 2006.	Likely

Figure 22: Impaired Driving Program.

In 2006, Indiana tied with Georgia and ranked eighth in the nation for the lowest percentage (at 36 percent) of alcohol-related fatalities. While this is slightly higher than Indiana's 2005 rank of seventh in the nation, at 34.1 percent Indiana still fell below the 2006 national average of 40.7 percent of alcohol-related fatalities.

Since the passage of the 0.08 BAC law in 2001, the number of Indiana DUI task forces has increased to represent 132 law enforcement agencies in 31 counties. This is almost a 10 percent increase in funded law enforcement agencies, up from 121 in FY 2006. Additionally, Driving Under the Influence DUI task force agencies receiving overtime enforcement funding were able to conduct 52 sobriety checkpoints throughout the state in 2007, slightly more than the 45 sobriety checkpoints conducted in 2006.

Participation in the sobriety checkpoint resulted in the issuance of 4,523 misdemeanor DUI citations and 796 felony DUI citations. Participation in Operation Pull Over blitzes and Big City/ Big County programs added another 1,369 misdemeanor DUI citations and 259 felony DUI citations.

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**“Participation in the sobriety checkpoint resulted in the issuance of 4,523 misdemeanor DUI citations and 796 felony DUI citations.”**

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Established in 2002, the Fatal Alcohol Crash Team FACT program was designed to aid in the successful adjudication of impaired drivers who have caused serious bodily injury or death. While no new FACTs were added in 2007, Indiana’s FACT teams were dispatched to 201 alcohol-related crashes, up 10 percent from the 180 crash responses in FY06.

Finally, in 2007, in an effort to increase the number of drivers tested for drugs and alcohol following all motor vehicle crashes, the TSD partnered more closely with the Indiana Coroner’s Association as well as local law enforcement agencies. This resulted in an increase from 58 percent of chemical test results reported in 2006 to 75 percent of chemical test results reported in 2007.

Information on the traffic records program appears in Figure 23.

Traffic Records Program		
2007 Goal	Result	Achieved
To increase the number of agencies submitting electronic crash reports to 80 percent by January 1, 2008.	As of November 30, 2007, 90 percent of all crash reports in Indiana were submitted electronically.	Yes

Figure 23: Traffic Records Program.

One of the most significant highlights of 2007 for the TSD was the continued improvement of the Automated Reporting Information Exchange System (ARIES—previously referred to as eVCRS). Advancements in 2007 included barcode scanner capability, which will allow for the automatic population of information from driver's licenses and vehicle registrations in an officer's crash report.

In addition to the technological advancements, Indiana also has seen a great increase in the number of law enforcement agencies submitting reports electronically. In July 2007, 435 agencies submitted crash reports electronically, roughly a 22 point increase in electronic submission compared to the same time period in 2006 (355 agencies). By the end of 2007, the number increased to 438 out of a total of 575 law enforcement agencies in Indiana able to submit crash reports.

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**“Indiana [has] the highest statewide electronic ticket submission rate in the nation, reaching 88 percent at the end of 2007, up from 62 percent recorded in January 2006.”**

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The large number of agencies enrolled in the ARIES program has distinguished Indiana as having the highest statewide electronic ticket submission rate in the nation, reaching 88 percent at the end of 2007, up from 62 percent recorded in January 2006.

The year to date electronic crash report submissions are depicted in Figure 24.

### Year to Date Electronic Crash Report Submissions

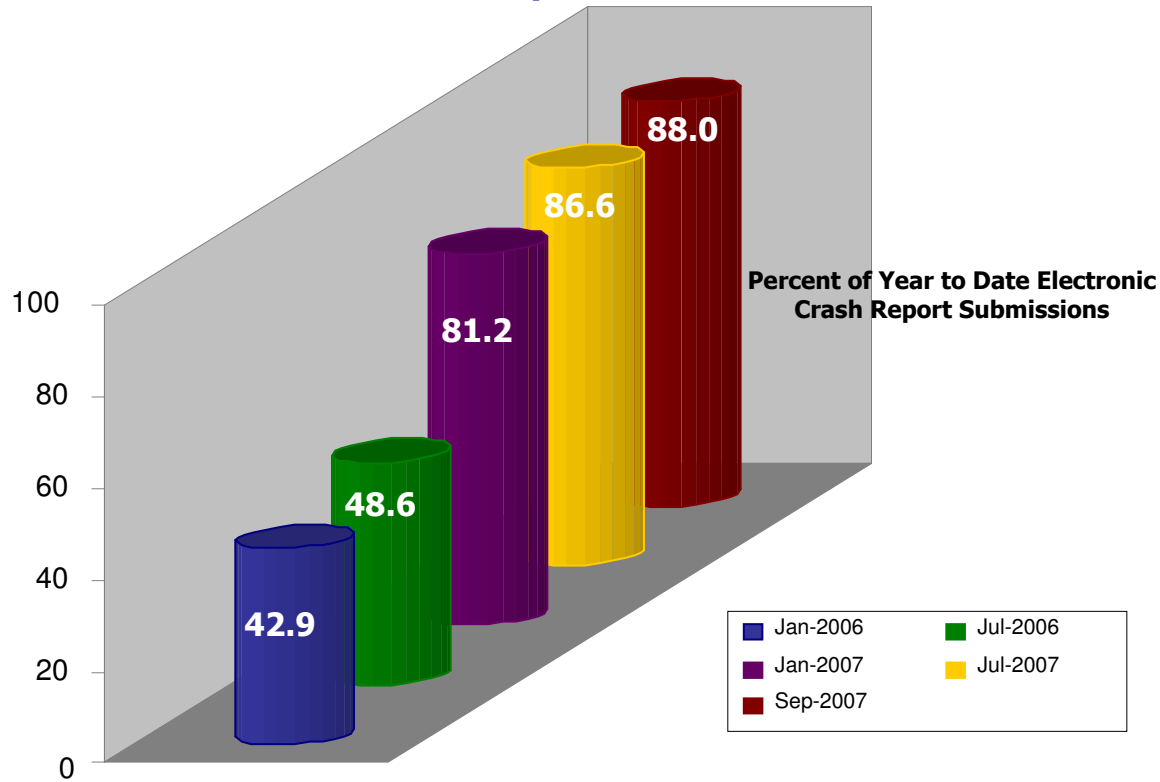


Figure 24: Year to Date Electronic Crash Report Submissions

## Legislative Summary

The legislative summary can be found in Appendix C: Traffic Safety Division—Legislative Summary.

## Key Partnerships

In 2007, the Center for Urban Policy and the Environment (the Center) was brought on board to assist in the analysis and research of Indiana's traffic safety concerns. The Center provided the TSD with direction in developing, implementing, and measuring the impact of traffic safety programs. The Center began to annually analyze Indiana roadway crashes over a period of years to determine trends and proper countermeasures. The data produced by the Center is analyzed frequently by all partners to determine whether goals set in the annual Highway Safety Plan are consistent with the problem identifications. If corrective action needs to be taken, it is discussed with the appropriate committee and stakeholders to whom it relates.

The Center also compiles a collection of Indiana Traffic Safety Facts Sheets on an annual basis. Fact Sheet topics include: alcohol, children, large trucks, light trucks, motorcycles, occupant protection, pickup trucks, speed, and young drivers. The Center also published county profile fact sheets for all 92 of Indiana's counties.

The TSD will continue its partnership with the Center for Roadway Safety (previously CATS) at Purdue University. CRS provides data analysis and input with regard to strengthening CODES and injury data across the state. This input, and feedback from stakeholders, will be used in the development of new traffic safety program or in the strengthening of existing programs.



## **Collaterals and Publications**

- Effects of Seatbelt use and Vehicle Type on Hospital Charges of Teenage and Young Adults, Effects of Alcohol on Hospital Charges and Effects of Seatbelt Usage and Vehicle Type on Hospital Charges by Center for Roadway Safety from Purdue University.
- 2006 Traffic Safety Fact Book.
- Fiscal year 2008 Highway Safety Plan.
- 2007 Indiana Traffic Safety Annual Report.
- Traffic Safety Fact Sheets.

## **Communications Division**

The Communications division's first priority is to support the programs and initiatives of the ICJI. This is accomplished by promoting the contributions that each division makes to create a safer Indiana. The division manages media relations and is responsible for preparing and disseminating internal and external communications on behalf of the agency.

In addition, the Communication division coordinates interviews with the media on behalf of the executive director and other agency staff members. The division also responds to media requests, enhanced public records requests, constituent correspondence, and other external inquiries. The division oversees the editing, design, and production of printed and collateral materials, such as agency brochures, the formal reports, and other documents published by the agency.

### **2007 Highlights**

In 2007, the Communications division expanded its reach to increase awareness of Indiana's core traffic safety initiatives in new and effective ways. One way was through a partnership the division initiated with Indiana SADD. Under this partnership, the Traffic Safety and Youth division directors visited high schools and middle schools around the state to educate Indiana teens on the importance of safety belt use and the dangers of impaired driving.

### Quick Challenge Event



Students participating in the "Quick-Click Challenge" event at an Indianapolis area school.

Under the direction of Indiana SADD, the students observed a series of demonstrations and participated in obstacle courses simulating various levels of an impaired driving experience. The students also participated in drills, which emphasized the ease of safety belt use. Supplemental materials, such as Young Driver fact sheets, were distributed to students highlighting valuable information such as state and national traffic statistics regarding teen drivers.

In March 2007 the Communication division partnered with the Office of the Governor to produce an Indiana-specific motorcycle safety and awareness television commercial featuring Governor Mitch Daniels. The commercial targeted the general driving population in order to increase awareness of motorcyclists returning to the roads. The commercial also advocated safe riding practices among motorcycle riders and enthusiasts. Hence, the Communications division placed advertising in Indiana's three largest media markets: Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, and Evansville. Incidentally, these markets rank in the top five as having the highest rates of motorcycle fatalities in Indiana.

The Motorcycle Safety and Awareness media flight was a two-week, television exclusive, media buy during which more than 1,800 spots were broadcast to promote motorcycle safety and awareness during Indiana's peak riding season.

Prior to the motorcycle media campaign, the Communications division hosted and coordinated a two-day Regional Motorcycle Summit on behalf of the Traffic Safety division in April of 2007. The event was attended by motorcycle advocates, riders, and enthusiasts from five states including Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. The Communications and Traffic Safety divisions worked closely to ensure media coverage and secured local television personality and host of WISH TV's Steele Horse, Steve Reeves to further increase the public's awareness regarding the summit and motorcycle safety throughout Indiana.



Motorcycle Safety and Awareness News Conference; Monument Circle, April, 2007.

Also in April, the Communications division partnered with two major movie theater chains—United Artists and Karasotes Theaters—to air a traffic safety “quiz” during the preview segment that runs prior to the featured movie. This earned media endeavor initiated by the Communications division resulted in the quiz being shown on more than 300 movie screens across the state impacting thousands of Indiana residents during the major movie blockbuster season.

In a separate earned media effort the Communications division partnered with liquor stores and gas stations across the state to strongly remind Indiana residents that if they were caught driving “over the limit,” they would be placed “under arrest.” Signage featuring the “*Drunk Driving. Over the Limit. Under Arrest.*” (DDOTLUA) enforcement message was distributed to gas and liquor stores located within specific regions of the state with high rates of impaired driving crashes and fatalities. These areas included St. Joseph, Allen, Delaware, Tippecanoe, Marion, and Vanderburgh Counties. Nearly 300 liquor stores and gas stations across the state received the DDOTLUA signage and agreed to post it in prominent and high traffic areas in order to deter impaired driving.



Mother of drunk driving victims speaks on the grave dangers of impaired driving.



Elkhart County Prosecutor and Chair of the Governor's Council on Impaired & Dangerous Driving, Curtis Hill hosts impaired driving news event in Elkhart County.

Also during 2007, the Communications division found creative ways to target traffic safety messaging to Indiana's Latino population. As a result, partnerships were developed with local Spanish radio and television stations. Subsequent interviews that focused on key traffic safety initiatives were conducted with ICJI's Executive Director and broadcast in Spanish. Additionally, news releases and other communication materials were translated in Spanish and distributed to the Spanish media across the state.

In November 2007, the Communications division coordinated the 12<sup>th</sup> annual Operation Pull Over (OPO) Banquet. The banquet pays tribute to state and local law enforcement officers around state for their active participation in Indiana's OPO efforts. Officers are also commended their commitment and dedication to saving lives on Indiana's roadways.

The awards banquet also features guest speakers from state and federal agencies who applaud the year-round efforts of the officers. Among the banquet's highly distinguished list of guest speakers was Governor Mitch Daniels, who delivered the 2007 keynote address.

Awards were presented to approximately 40 large, medium, and small sheriff's and police departments, as well as an Indiana State Police district, for superior participation in the previous year's OPO campaigns. This event receives media coverage around the state and is well received by the law enforcement community.



### **Honoring Those Who Protect & Serve: 2007 Operation Pull Over Awards Banquet**



ISP Superintendent Paul Whitesell, John von Arx, Policy and Safety Advisor (Office of the Governor), and Governor Mitch Daniels greet one another at the 2007 OPO Banquet.



Governor Daniels congratulates OPO award winning law enforcement agency.



National Highway Traffic Safety Regional Administrator Don McNamara, *Retired* addresses law enforcement audience.



OPO attendees enjoy lunch.



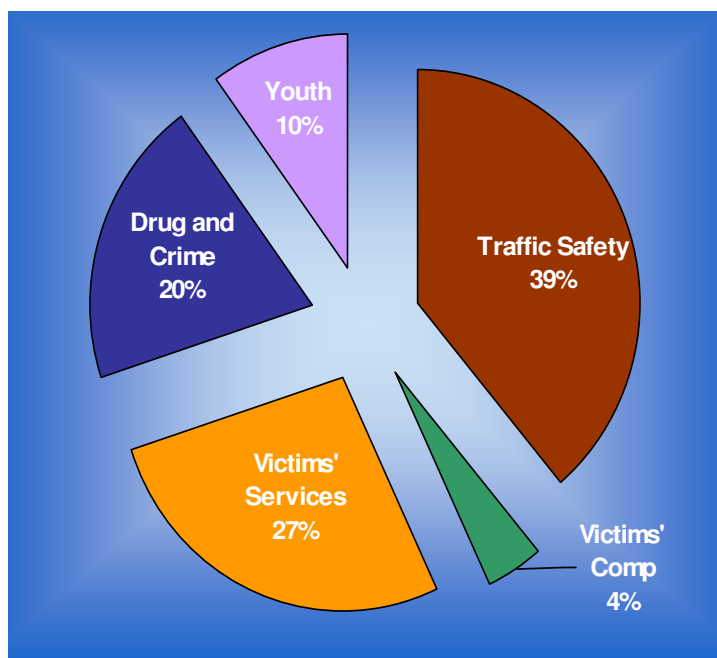
OPO Color Guard.



## 2007 Financial Summary

The 2007 grant awards by program are depicted in Figure 25.

### Grant Awards by Program



■ Traffic Safety.....	\$ 14,452,192
■ Victims' Services .....	\$ 9,851,254
■ Drug and Crime Control.....	\$ 7,648,701
■ Youth Services .....	\$ 3,688,324
■ Victims' Compensation.....	\$ 1,421,000
■ Research (less than 1%).....	\$ 100,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$ 37,161,471</b>

Figure 25: ICJI Grant Awards by Program.

## 2006-2008 Financial Summary

Federal Formula Block Grants			
Grant Name	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2006
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	\$13,284,098	\$14,377,192	\$12,904,176
Victims of Crime Act - Victim Assistance	\$6,361,000	\$7,655,500	\$8,221,385
Byrne \ Justice Assistance Grant	\$1,907,757	\$5,415,403	\$3,696,033
Stop Violence Against Women	\$2,285,733	\$2,195,754	\$2,496,508
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	\$866,100	\$832,200	\$838,300
Title II Formula Grant	\$1,121,000	\$1,254,924	\$1,202,000
Victims of Crime Act - Victim Compensation	\$581,000	\$1,421,000	\$1,755,000
Safe & Drug Free Schools and Communities	\$1,310,352	\$1,175,950	\$1,175,950
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment of State Prisoners Program	\$164,295	\$172,627	\$175,262
Enforce Underage Drinking Laws	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000
Title V Incentive Grant	\$48,360	\$75,250	\$56,250
National Criminal History Improvement	\$260,000		\$259,877
Project Safe Neighborhood - North		\$163,499	\$79,288

### Federal Formula Block Grants (continued)

Grant Name	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2006
National Forensic Science Formula Grant		\$327,169	\$213,914
Project Safe Neighborhood - South		\$216,955	\$136,434
Anti-Gang Initiative - South	\$156,225	\$257,060	\$320,293
Anti-Gang Initiative - North	\$2,500,000	\$268,809	\$241,326
COPS – Regional Community Policing Initiative		\$500,000	
COPS - Methamphetamine			\$436,885
Forensic Science Improvement Program		\$327,179	\$213,914
Statistical Analysis		\$50,000	
Advanced Highway Passenger & Commercial Vehicle Training Grant		\$75,000	
Indiana Courts Online Reports Project		\$50,000	
Total	\$31,195,920	\$37,161,471	\$34,772,765

### State Funded Grants

Grant Name	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2006
Indiana Safe Schools	\$1,317,000	\$1,317,000	\$1,317,000
Drug Free Communities Fund	\$527,477	\$501,099	\$501,099
State Victims Witness Assistance Fund (SVWAF)	\$630,902	\$591,132	\$591,132
Victims of Violent Crime Administration	\$2,461,086	\$2,734,285	\$2,734,230
State Alcohol & Drug Countermeasure	\$386,000	\$516,558	\$516,558
Total	\$5,322,465	\$5,660,074	\$5,660,019
Grand Total	\$36,518,385	\$42,821,545	\$40,432,784

## **Moving Forward**

The ICJI has accomplished many outstanding things during this year. Yet, more challenges await us.

With the start of the federal fiscal year we have confirmed that Byrne/JAG funding sustained a 65% decrease for the year. Due to the anticipation of this event by ICJI staff and executives, the nineteen multi-jurisdictional drug task forces throughout our state will suffer only a 35 percent decrease in this funding source. Currently the 2009 Byrne/JAG funding stream is on an early track to be restored to nearly the 2006 levels.

Moving forward into the new year also means that the ICJI will be exploring ways to implement the recommendations of the Crowe Chizek report on Victim's Compensation. One part of that report indicated the need for an advanced technology solution to aid in tracking the vast amount of payments made to victims and to those who supply services to victims. Some staff will be dedicated to finding the necessary funding to bring that recommendation to fruition.

As of this writing, Institute staff are drafting proposal regarding the development of a database for the electronic submission of performance measures by the many sub-grantees served by the ICJI. It is very clear that the use of technology will allow our personnel to better serve the needs of the criminal justice community.

Strategic planning to better set the professional goals and objectives of the ICJI for the next several years is also on the drawing board. Part of that exercise is to enable our staff to think into the future to identify pending needs and services that may be required among the criminal justice sub-grantees in Indiana.

Finally, on a more general note, The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute is continually watching for opportunities that will enable us to develop on-going, collaborative relationships with public sector and not-for-profit organizations serving the needs of the citizens of Indiana.